



# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

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# Daily Report

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11 September 1995

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## General

### Spokesman Comments on Hillary Clinton's Remarks

OW0809131595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1301 GMT 8 Sep 95

["Chinese FM Spokesman Comments on Hillary Clinton's Remarks" —XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said here today that it is groundless to say that China detained people who express their views peacefully.

The spokesman, Chen Jian, made the remark when he was asked to comment on Hillary Clinton's criticism, though without mentioning the name, of China's denying access of many delegates to the NGO [Non-Governmental Organizations] Forum and detaining people who express their views peacefully.

China welcomes delegates from all countries to attend the women's conference and has provided necessary facilities, Chen said.

However, he said, the United Nations and the Chinese side did not approve the attendance of some organizations either because their purpose or activities are not related to the theme of this conference, or because some of them would conduct activities that run counter to the goals of the UN Charter, relevant resolutions of the UN assembly and the goals of the women's conference or even pose threat to the security of the conference.

This is totally for guaranteeing the success of the conference, he said, adding the situation will be the same if the conference was held in another country.

As for the assertion that China detained some people who express their views peacefully, Chen said, such an assertion is groundless.

The spokesman was also asked to comment on President Clinton's remarks which claimed his wife's speech was not specifically directed at China. The president was reportedly said some issues criticized by his wife exist in other countries as well, including the United States.

Chen said: "We have taken note of the comment made by President Clinton."

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the issue of women, he said.

China "has made unremitting efforts and remarkable achievements in improving the women's status, protecting women's rights and interests and promoting the development of the women's cause."

The spokesman added that this situation is "obvious to all" and will be evaluated objectively and fairly by anyone who does not have a prejudice against China.

Asked why the Chinese side limited the number of participants when Hillary Clinton delivered her speech at the NGO Forum on September 6, Chen said the venue for Mrs. Clinton's speech was moved to the Huairou International Convention Center at the request of the US side.

Because the capacity of the convention center is only 1,200, it is impossible for everyone to go in, he said.

### Daily Notes Hillary Clinton's Speech

HK1109093195 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
6 Sep 95 p 2

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporters Tang Weihong (0781 4850 4767) and Yuan Jianda (5913 1696 6671) on 5 September: "World Conference on Women Begins General Debate; Peng Peiyun Explains Chinese Government's Position on Issue of Women's Advancement"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, 5 September (RENMIN RIBAO) — This morning and afternoon, the UN Fourth World Conference on Women [FWCW] held two plenary sessions at Beijing International Convention Center to begin a general debate.

Delegation heads, distinguished guests, and representatives of international organizations from five continents spoke at the meeting, centering on the theme of "equality, peace, and development." On behalf of their own governments and delegations, they called on governments of various countries in the world to fulfill their commitments, abolish discrimination against women, respect and protect them, and further enhance their status.

A warm atmosphere prevailed in the Number One Meeting Hall of the International Convention Center, where flags of the United Nations and the current FWCW were hung. Conference President Chen Muhua presided over this morning's and afternoon's sessions. Ismatt Kittani, UN under-secretary-general and special representative of UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, and Mrs. Gertrude Mongella, the current FWCW secretary-general, were seated on the rostrum.

Peng Peiyun, deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation and state councillor, explained in her speech the position of the Chinese Government on women's advancement.

Speakers maintained that the FWCW was of great significance, and a historic gathering for seeking genuine equality between men and women and upholding and



defending women's equal status in political, economic, and social life, as well as their various rights and interests.

They pointed out: Phenomena of various kinds of discrimination against and maltreatment of women exist in the contemporary world. Women are the most tragic victims of war, and the health of women in developing countries and impoverished regions is severely threatened. All this must arouse the serious attention of the international community. It is an unshirkable duty of developed countries to help women in underdeveloped countries to get rid of poverty and backwardness. Women in various countries must make unremitting efforts to change their own fate.

On behalf of the nonaligned countries, an Indonesian delegate said: Equality, development, and peace complement each other. They are inseparable from each other. This is the prerequisite for protecting women's rights.

In her speech, a Turkish delegate, on behalf of her government, pledged to abolish discrimination against women in various social aspects, and guaranteed that the illiteracy elimination rate among women in her country would reach 100 percent by 2000, and the infant death rate would drop 50 percent from the present rate.

A Namibian delegate urged developed countries to increase their aid for women in developing countries, and strengthen international cooperation.

Delegates from Jordan and the ROK proposed creating various job opportunities to help free women from their household chores to advance toward society, so that they could truly enhance their social status.

In her speech, a delegate from the Japanese Government sympathized with comfort women who had experienced untold suffering in the war, and expressed her regret and apologies for that phase of the history of aggression.

A delegate from New Zealand said: Without peace, there will be no equality between men and women. Governments of various countries must make a solemn promise of peace, and mothers and children of the whole world are expecting leaders of various countries to make such a promise.

Delegates from many countries also respectively briefed attendees on the achievements of their countries in promoting equality between men and women and improving women's political, legal, and social status.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton of the United States also spoke at the plenary session.

#### **Egyptian First Lady Interviewed on Women's Issues**

*OW0909094995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0855 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Egyptian First Lady Suzanne Mubarak said here Friday [8 September] that the international governments should, based on their own specific situations, bring the Platform for Action of the Beijing world women conference into reality.

In an interview with XINHUA, the First Lady said governments should attach importance to the follow-up of the action-oriented conference, within their own economic and financial abilities and social and cultural conditions, in order to actually solve women's issues and improve their economic and social status.

As head of the Egyptian delegation to the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), she said the issues "we are discussing here are not new."

From Mexico City, to Copenhagen, Nairobi, Cairo, and until this FWCW in Beijing, no matter whether it was the issue of women, or human rights, or social development we were focusing on, they are closely linked with women's concerns, their social role, education and health care, she said.

Women are an inseparable part of society, she stressed, and everything is connected with them in one way or another.

The First Lady said the issues being discussed in Beijing, such as povertization of women, women's right to education and health care, women's political participation and violence against women, are issues of common concern to women not only in Egypt and the Arab world, but also in the world as a whole.

When asked why the problems remained unsolved over the past 20 years, Mrs. Mubarak said that the reasons vary in different countries. In some countries, protracted military conflicts have hindered economic development; and in some others, especially African countries, foreign intervention, civil war, debt and other problems have deteriorated their economic situation and social service, she added.

Mrs. Mubarak hoped that peace will prevail around the world and developed countries, rich countries render a helping hand to developing countries and poor countries.

She made it a point that poor countries should rationally distribute and use the resources and funds they get, in meeting economic and social development targets to

form the necessary economic foundation for improving women's status and situation.

As for the primary concern of women in developing countries, she said that education tops the list as she believed education is the basis for gender equality and development. Women in developed countries, she said, are mostly well educated and aware of their rights and obligations, as well as of how to work and cry for them; [passage as received] but those women who have been denied rudimentary education even do not know they have the rights.

For example, she said, illiteracy and ignorance of law is prevailing in developing countries, including Egypt and other Arab countries, especially in the rural areas as well as remote areas.

"We have seen that women in rural areas don't know what rights they are entitled to nor how they could use them," she said. She said that the fact that many women in Egypt, due to their low education level, failed to use their right to vote is an example to the point.

"Our major task at present is to get them to know their rights as well as the way to use those rights," she said.

She also talked about the literacy campaign in Egypt. Through the effort of the government, the number of women illiteracy has decreased year by year; in this year alone, 70 percent of those who have learned to read and write are women, she said.

The First Lady said Egypt has an ambitious plan to provide, in five years, schooling for all boys and girls across the country to uproot the source of illiteracy.

Another project of building 3,000 women literacy schools was initiated last year and as of now, 1,250 such schools have been established, she added.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Mubarak addressed the plenary session of FWCW to give a comprehensive picture of Egyptian women's economic and social situation and Cairo's effort in improving women's status.

#### **Ecuador First Lady Interviewed Women's Issues**

OW0909095995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0917 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — The government of Ecuador has been much concerned about the education for women — one of the common problems facing the developing countries, Josefina Villalobos de Duran Ballen, First Lady of Ecuador, told XINHUA in an interview.

She said that governments should provide women with more access to education so that they can improve

themselves and play a bigger and more active role in the social and economic development.

Violence against women is also of great concern for Ecuador. Josefina V. de Duran Ballen called on all governments to publicize women's rights and interests through media, to punish violence against women, including domestic and social violence, so that women can obtain their dignity and rights both at home and in society.

She said, "Since the first world women's conference in 1975, the women's movement worldwide has been going on vigorously for 20 years. Despite some achievements, there are still many problems that need to be addressed. Gender inequality such as that in employment is not rare."

She pointed out women should enjoy equal job opportunities with men, and should strengthen self-confidence, improve themselves and never give up any chance, while fighting against male chauvinism in employment.

Talking about her impression of the conference, the First Lady expressed thanks to Chinese government and people for providing women delegates with a rare opportunity to come together.

"This is a world women's conference with the biggest number of participants I have ever seen," she said. "The full preparations the Chinese government has made for the conference and Chinese people's hospitality deeply impressed me."

She accompanied president Sixto Duran Ballen on a six-day official visit to China last year at the invitation of the Chinese government. She is now heading the official delegation of Ecuador to the women's conference.

#### **Chen Muhua Comments on Improving Women's Status**

OW0909012595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1316 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — President of the ongoing UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Chen Muhua today called on governments to make commitments in improving women's status, and adopt actions as soon as possible.

Speaking at the press conference this afternoon, Chen said: "The conference bears the common hope of half of the human beings — more than two billion sisters all over the world."

The conference, the largest of its kind ever in the UN's history, is destined to take the historic responsibility," she said.



Through listening to the general exchange of views at the plenary session and contacting with delegates from different countries inside and outside the conference venue," she said, "I got a deep impression that the theme of the conference, equality, development and peace, is a complete reflection of the strong desire of women worldwide.

No matter which country or region they are from, equality, development and peace are their innermost and most eager desires, Chen added.

So that the conference could work out a "feasible and long-sighted" platform for action, in order to promote the global women's advancement in the next century.

She said that the world-wide efforts on improving women's conditions and social status should focus to two major barriers, which are poverty and lack of opportunity to education.

At present, she said, two thirds of the population in extreme poverty of one billion around the world are women as many as the female are in the worlds [words indistinct] million illiterates She pointed out that helping women to get rid of poverty ad have more opportunities to education should be regarded the basic human rights of women as well as the rudimental requirement for world wide involvement in social development

So far the most urgent task for US is to eliminate [words indistinct] Chen said

She noted that though there are difference existing in their historic and cultural back grounds and in economic development levels women from different areas of the world share a same general goal

That is gender equality rights of women as equal as hose of mention subsistence development and participation and a lasting peace which shelters women and children fro war Chen said

While striving for the goal we all for commitment and actions of government and the support of the international community we require the rich nations give more aid to the poverty stricken ones and we need a cooperation of whole society with the male and female advancing hand in hand said the president She said tat the working groups of the man committee of he conference are busy holding discussions she said she believes the conference will finally pass a pragmatic and instructive platform for action and Beijing declaration as long as all the delegates work on the basis of mutual respect and understanding and under the principle of Seeking common grounds while reserving difference

And he platform for action will not only feature the achievements of the conference but also [word

indistinct] supervise and speed up the follow up of the international community and governments she said

Further more she said she wished the ongoing conference complete success which will be a milestone for the global women development as well as in the huan civil history [words indistinct]

Asked whether Chen had a meeting with Mrs. Hillary Clinton in Beijing, Chen said: "I didn't have a chance to see her this time."

It is a very good thing that delegates of various countries take an active part in the debates and consultations about the conference theme of equality, development and peace, Chen said.

However, she noted, a few countries, ignoring the fact, accused China unwarrantly. "This is not helpful to achieving positive results in the conference," she said.

Responding to questions concerning the brushes between the security and participants or journalists, Chen said it is necessary to have certain security measures to ensure the smooth progress of a conference, and this is no exception in any country.

As for the incidents resulted from specific conducts or language barriers, "we should further improve our work."

She added that the incident between Hong Kong journalists and the security has been fully settled.

Speaking of the population policy, Chen said, far-sighted people in the world are very much concerned with the excessive population growth.

She said that it is within the scope of a country's sovereignty to decide what policy to adopt on the issue of population in accordance with its own conditions and it is improper for others to make any indiscreet comments.

On China's policy of population control, Chen said China has successfully fed 22 percent of the world's population with only seven percent of the world's arable land.

China has adopted the family planning policy in order to improve the people's living standard and speed up economic and social development.

She told the press conference that China abides by two principles in implementing this policy: first, focus on publicity and education to the mass and make them understand and accept the policy willingly; second, focus on contraception with government providing contraceptives free of charge to couples of child-bearing age.

If the contraceptives fail and a woman demands remedial measures, the government will provide technical service so as to ensure her safety and health.

**Mongella Reports 'Smooth' Progress at Conference**  
*OW1009145595 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1417 GMT 10 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) — The ongoing UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) is progressing in a smooth way, with half of the 438 differences on a major FWCW document, the draft Platform for Action having been solved, according to Mrs. Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the conference.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Mongella said that government delegations from different countries are exerting their efforts to get a final unanimity by the end of conference.

Mongella highlighted the efforts made by UN, the governments of various countries and the Chinese government and the press. She noted that the Chinese side has provided the conference with "enough and sufficient" facilities, ranging from food and water to medicines.

She said that the conference is the largest of its kind held by the UN and the whole world ever in the history of the mankind. A very important feature of the conference is that in their speeches, many government delegations have made "very specific commitments," she added.

"A revolution has started that there is no way to stop it," she said when commenting on the significance of the conference. [sentence as received]

"To the Chinese people, you have embarked on a huge revolution in economic development. I'm sure if you are going to adopt the revolution of women, you will be among the strongest nations in the world," the secretary-general added.

She expressed her belief that the document "Platform for Action" would be passed at the conference "with no doubt" as viewed from the present progress.

She was very satisfied with the smooth proceeding of the conference for the delegates have conducted "peaceful negotiations and good cooperation."

Therese Gastaut, spokeswoman of the conference, said that the two major outcomes of the conference will be the passing of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and national commitments by various countries to take concrete actions to promote the development of women's cause.

Among 12 areas of concern in the Platform, she pointed out, the most difficult to find a consensus is on women's health. So far, delegates have reached an agreement on some 90 per cent of the content and the working group will hold close-door discussions in this area tonight, she added.

Greater progress is expected to be achieved tomorrow with more problems being solved, according to the spokeswoman.

She added that the drafting of the Beijing Declaration is also well under way, which will be short and concise.

When asked about some Western media's biased coverage of the conference, which has caused a lot of participants' complaints, Mongella said that she and most people have noticed that, "but I am happy that as we come to the end of the conference, some positive issues have started to appear in Western media."

Moreover, she stressed the important role the news media have played in advancing women's cause.

In responding to a question on the Non-Governmental Organization Forum's influence on the Platform of Action, she said that the NGO Forum has held thousands of penetrating discussions and consultations on various political, economic and social subjects, and put forward many good suggestions.

Meanwhile, government delegates also took part in the NGO Forum and more than 3,000 NGO participants have attended the FWCW, Mongella said, adding that the document Platform for Action will reflect the opinions of both the government delegates and the NGO Forum participants.

**Official Says Conference 'Proceeding Smoothly'**  
*OW1109045695 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0421 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — An official from the China Organizing Committee (COC) of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) expressed his confidence for the successful convocation of the conference, saying "all work of the conference has been proceeding smoothly."

The FWCW has entered the fourth day of its general exchange of views today.

By now, 273 delegates have applied to speak at the conference, among whom are a president, two vice-presidents, three prime ministers, two queens, 22 First Ladies, two princesses and 130 government ministers.

Up to now, the overwhelming majority of the speakers have followed the theme of the conference. They are



seeking solutions to women's issues with constructive attitudes though their views vary somewhat.

He said participants from different countries have made commitments with reference to the actual situations of each country, which has embodied the spirit of "equality, development and peace".

Delegates at the conference are cooperative in the negotiations on the "Beijing Declaration" and the "Platform for Action", two main documents to be adopted at the conference. As a result of their efforts, agreement has been reached on most issues, he said.

By now, he said, most disagreements in the brackets have been removed in the "Draft Platform for Action". Delegates are busy with their negotiations so as to reach an early agreement. Therefore, the official said he is "quite optimistic" for the smooth passing of the two documents.

According to COC sources, delegates from 189 countries and regions have attended the conference, which exceeds the total number of 185 member states of the United Nations. Representatives from many international organizations have also attended the conference.

**Beijing Delegates on Improving Women's Status**  
OW1109061595 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0535 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA) — The improvement of women's quality and status is vital to the promotion of social development, according to Chinese female ministers and provincial governors attending the ongoing UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW).

They are members of the Chinese Delegation to the FWCW. About half of the members are officials at the ministerial level and most of them are women.

Gu Xiulian, Minister of Chemical Industry, said that to do their work well, women have to make more strenuous efforts than men.

The traditional concept of looking up on men and looking down on women has prompted some people to doubt the ability of women, she said.

"So, in this case, we women must work with double efforts," she added.

Gu Xiulian has set two records for Chinese women: Serving as a vice-minister of the State Planning Commission at the age of 36, thus becoming the youngest female official at the ministerial level; and serving as governor of east China's Jiangsu Province in 1983, becoming the first female provincial governor.

Wan Shaofen, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said that women ought to actively seek development and do their work well despite all kinds of difficulties, while trying to improve their quality.

She said that Chinese women have improved their status substantially since the founding of New China in 1949.

It has become a reality in China that men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work, she said.

More and more women have been promoted to leading posts and the ratio of female deputies to people's congresses at all levels has been on the increase, she added.

She expressed the hope that greater progress will be made in the Chinese women's cause following the convocation of the FWCW.

Zhu Lilan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, said that the emancipation and advancement of women is "inseparable" from social development and scientific and technological progress.

In China, women scientists and technicians account for one-third of the country's total, she said, noting that this indicates that women have great potential for development.

The convocation of the FWCW in China will help tap such potential of theirs, she said.

She expressed the view that women, for their part, should enhance their awareness of competition and should not count on others for special treatment.

"What we are striving for is the right to compete on an equal footing, not special treatment," she noted.

Fan Xiaomei, vice-governor of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, said that the improvement of the population quality is essential to the improvement of a province's overall quality.

"The improvement of women's quality and status is crucial to development in the future," she said, adding that the government should provide legal basis and guarantee for equality between men and women.

Qin Yuqin, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said that rural women in southwest China's Sichuan Province have greatly improved their quality since the launch of a campaign for learning general knowledge.

She pointed out that to bring the role of women into full play, it is necessary to combine elimination of illiteracy with technical training and take effective measures to improve their quality.

**Official Says NGO Forum 'Complete Success'**  
*OW0809155395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1435 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — China, as the host country, has sincerely and seriously honored what it has agreed in the exchange of letters with the NGO [Non-Governmental Organization] Facilitating Committee and helped make the forum a complete success, a senior Chinese official said here today.

Xu Zhijian, Vice-Chairman of the China Organizing Committee (COC) of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women, said, "The COC, together with the UN and NGO participants from various countries, has created a wonder — successful staging of the largest forum ever in the UN history."

He was speaking at a press conference shortly after the close of the NGO forum. He noted that it has been recognized worldwide that the forum turned out to be a complete success and the successful had made great contributions and provided good services for the forum.

"We have heard about good comments from many participants and this has also been shared by most overseas media which were fair and objective," he said.

He noted the positive results made at the forum would come to be gradually recognized and accepted by an ever increasing number of countries and individuals in the time to come.

Xu said the wide participation by various organizations and individuals in the discussions had made the world women movement get closer to its goals of equality, development and peace.

He disclosed that 26,549 overseas and 5,000 domestic participants attended the forum. All organizations approved by the UN Social and Economic Council were represented at the forum and no case of China willfully denying visa had occurred, he stated.

As for the security work, he said the local police had done a lot to ensure the safety of participants and their property, and the conference site's order in strict line with the host country agreement and exchange of letters.

"We ensured participants full freedom within the forum site, who were able to air their views freely, while we also treasured and safeguarded the state's sovereignty and dignity."

However, Xu admitted that there was still room for improvement. "But we stand firm against those few people who, with ulterior motives, provoked troubles,

distorted facts, spread lies and slandered the organizing work."

He also briefed the audience on other efforts the Chinese side had made for the forum.

At the press conference, forum convener Suputra Masdit said she agreed with what Xu had said in his speech, adding the formidable logistical requirements of housing, transporting and feeding these 31,000 women, and providing space for the activities have largely been met in a very short time by the COC, in cooperation with the facilitating committee and staff.

"The two groups also worked together to resolve questions that arose regarding security within the site. The forum participants especially appreciated the assistance of the thousands of Chinese volunteers," she said.

The forum marked a turning point in the women's movement, uniting women from all walks of life, she added.

Huang Qizao, director of the Forum Committee under the COC, expressed thanks to Suputra for her understanding, cooperation and support in the organizing work the COC had done for the forum.

#### NGO Forum Closes

*OW0809134395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1327 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — The '95 Beijing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Forum on Women, which is believed to be the largest and most diverse gathering of the world's women, closed here this afternoon with a general sense of accomplishment.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Huang Qizao, vice-chairperson of the China Organizing Committee (COC) of the Fourth World conference on Women and director of the NGO Sub-committee of the COC, said that about 30,000 participants at the Forum "have jointly accomplished a great event in the history of world women's development."

Through 5,000 activities, the participants discussed virtually all issues concerning women in the various fields, she noted, adding that with the exchange of views and sharing of experience, they have built friendship and cooperation.

"The Forum will make positive contributions to the Fourth World Conference on Women of the United Nations," Huang said.

Khuanying Suputra Masdit, convener of the Forum, said that "These 10 days in Huairou have given us



the opportunity for an unprecedented exchange. Old networks have been strengthened and new networks have emerged. Old friendships have been renewed and new alliances forged. Our strategies and visions have been sharpened and even transformed."

"In most ways, we have been successful," she said. "The impact of the Forum will not be crystalized today. It is our actions as we return to our home communities which will provide the true measure of our work in Huairou."

She urged the participants to press their governments to maintain the gains women have achieved and take further actions on issues concerning women.

Supatra voiced appreciation of the China Organizing Committee, saying it has worked on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

Also, she said, "we all owe a special thanks to the people of Huairou, who have shared their lovely city with smiles and great patience."

Artists from the United States, Germany, Australia and the host country China gave performances with different cultural characteristics, including songs, pantomime, lion dance and Yongko dance while the closing ceremony was going on in drizzle.

A parade formed by participants from Arab countries, Italy, Thailand, India, Germany and Sweden walking across the Kuumba Stage received warm responses from the audience. People in the parade expressed their gratitude toward Chinese people by showing words of thanks in various languages on the banners they were holding.

They distributed an open letter of appreciation on behalf of several thousands of women delegates and difference organizations.

"We write this letter to... All of you who have helped make our stay comfortable, our meetings meaningful," said the 2.5-page letter, with 14 pages of signatures from thousands of delegates.

The closing ceremony, lasting for about two hours, ended in the lyrics of Auld Lang Syne. Many stayed behind for warm hugs at the time they would be apart.

#### Forum Reviewed

OWD909134995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0933 GMT 9 Sep 95

["Review of Beijing NGO Forum" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum on Women '95, an unprecedented large-scale

women's gathering in the 20th century, which closed here Friday [8 September], was a grand gathering of global sisters and will surely exert a positive impact on promoting development of the women's cause worldwide.

In the past ten days, 31,000 women from more than 2,000 organizations in nearly 200 countries and regions converged in Huairou, Beijing, voicing their views on major global issues, problems affecting interests of women themselves in particular, trying to influence the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) held in conjunction with the forum and promoting the development of women's cause in their countries and the world as a whole.

The Beijing NGO Forum was the most successful of similar forums and was unprecedented in its scale in the history of the world's women movement. The first NGO Forum held in Mexico City in 1975 was attended by only 3,000, the second held in Copenhagen attended by 8,000 with 150 workshops and consultations held, and the third in Nairobi drew an attendance of 13,000, with 1,000 workshops held.

The Beijing NGO Forum was the largest of its kind in terms of both the attendance and the number of workshops held.

An ancillary meeting of the FWCW which is going on in Beijing to adopt a Platform for Action, the NGO Forum sponsored about 5,000 events, including plenaries, workshops, training lectures and exhibitions as well as art performances during its convocation from August 31 to September 8.

Every morning, flocks of women from all countries left the 32 hotels and 60 apartment buildings where they stayed and went to the meeting sites in 75 meeting rooms of various size and 86 tents for 300 daily workshops.

At the workshops, centering on the theme of "equality, development and peace," they discussed wide-ranging issues of critical concern for world women today and made useful suggestions.

Their hot topics covered Women's participation in political affairs and economic development, peace and human security, poverty, women's rights, education, racial and ethnic issues, health care, violence against women, media, environment, science and technology and girl child.

At the daily plenary, Khumying Supatra Mandit, convener of the NGO Forum, leaders of regional, national non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and international organizations and public figures in turn deliv-

ered speeches analyzing impact of global factors on human social life and challenges posed by them on people, women in particular, and proposed strategies the women movement should take in the light of social transformation.

Women participants from grassroots organizations, however, were the most active groups at the forum. Every day, workshops at the Grassroots Tent were most attractive to the participants. Just few hours before the closing of the forum, some Chinese and Indian women were still busy with their exchanges of views. In addition, the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin-America, Europe and America, and Arab regional tents were also the gathering and friend-making sites for grassroots women.

Whether in the Huiyuan International Convention Center which seats about 1,500 people and in tents and meeting rooms, participants were free to air their views and ask and answer questions.

As described by a woman who participated in all the four world conferences on women, at the previous forums, participants sometimes ignored the theme of the forum, or quibbled over side issues, or just screamed out.

At the Beijing NGO Forum, however, she found the participants express their views more fully, and with diversity, which undoubtedly marked a big progress in the world women's cause.

At the forum, serious discussions were not the only way to express ideas. At the forum venue, people could see art performances such as pantomime, poem recitation, dances and singings and occasionally see paraders shouting slogans and holding streamers. Women used various dramatic ways to convey their propositions.

A foreign participant described the scene in this way. "At the forum everywhere and every minute, there are workshops and exchanges, and songs and laughter. This is what a true forum is like."

Although the forum touched upon almost every aspect of women, participants were more concerned with the critical issues for women's rights in most countries in the world and arrived at a consensus on many of them.

"Equality, Development and Peace," a theme in "Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategy" were still discussed in a broad sense in the current forum. But this forum gave a more practical meaning to the theme.

In different workshops on equality between men and women, for example, participants reviewed progress made in different countries and regions. They also probed into different ways of achieving equality such

as political, economic, cultural ways as well as from the social and family aspects.

To achieve further equality between men and women, the most important thing is to eradicate "poverty of women" and let women first achieve economic equality, participants from developing countries said.

"Education is an effective way towards equality," said a participant while calling for intensifying efforts for larger access in women's education.

Many participants pointed out that to safeguard and promote women's rights must safeguard their right of existence and the right of development, which are the basic rights. [sentence as received] In this respect, women's participation in political and economic affairs must be enhanced, they said, adding that there is no development without participation.

"We don't want war" was a slogan which embodied the call for peace by women participants at the NGO Forum. Women from different continents appealed to the world to abandon weapons, stop killing each other and eliminate wars so as to pave the way for a lasting peace. Women from Asia-Pacific countries in particular, denounced the Japanese militarists for the disasters brought to women during the war, awakening people to learn from history and cherish today's peaceful life.

Media's influence on women was one of the focuses in the forum in which participants criticized some Western press reports damaging to women's rights and appealed for reports that reflect "the true images of women." More participants from different countries and regions criticized Western media for their biased reports on the forum itself, adding that such negative reports on the forum constituted an insult to the participants.

"The ten days in Huiyuan have facilitated our exchanges," Suputra Masdit, convener of the forum, said to more than 10,000 participants who attended the closing ceremony amid rain. "We have built up new ties and made new friends after old contacts are consolidated," she said.

A foreign observer called peace and friendship "the mainstream of the forum".

Over the past ten days, the Longshan Forum Site, occupying 42 hectares in Huiyuan, provided an enormous arena for women of different countries to sit around and tell their own experiences and struggles.

Women from over 50 countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific region initiated a number of activities such as "Weaving the World Together," which attracted women from other parts of the world as well. They knitted

designs of friendship in pieces of cloth which were linked pieced together as a "Carpet of Peace," extending 1000 meters, a section of which was displayed on the Great Wall, symbol of China.

When the forum was closed, participants embraced each other to the resounding singing of "Auld Lang Syne," making appointments of their next meeting.

The forum also offered the 5,000 Chinese participants an excellent opportunity to make friends. The Chinese women presented Chinese women's development and experience in workshops on 40 topics they sponsored.

In the forum, 100,000 people of Huairou and thousands of volunteer students from Beijing and Huairou became a ribbon of friendship between the Chinese people and foreign friends. Their dedication left such a deep impression on the Chinese and foreign participants that the grassroots organizations from different countries extended their thanks to the people of Huairou and the Beijing volunteers.

"None of us will ever forget those young and smiling faces," said a woman professor from Lebanon in a press conference.

**NGO, Conference Members Visit Mao's Mausoleum**  
*OW0909120395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1144 GMT 9 Sep 95*

**["Feature: NGO Forum, FWCW Participants Visit Mao's Mausoleum" — XINHUA Headline]**

**[FBIS Transcribed Text]** Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Today, a weekend when most delegates to the Fourth World Conference on Women have a day off, many of them have found an ideal place to go — the Memorial Hall of Mao Zedong, the late chairman of the Communist Party of China and founder of New China.

At seven o'clock, people of different colors and costumes started to gather in front of the memorial hall in the heart of Beijing, which opens at eight o'clock. Some of them were participants of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum, which closed yesterday, who came 60 kilometers away from Huairou to pay their tribute to the remains of Mao Zedong, lying in state in the hall.

The number of people visiting the memorial hall today increased markedly, said Wei Xiangqian, one of the administrators of the mausoleum, largely due to an increase of foreign visitors. "Perhaps several times higher than usual," he said. Wei estimated more than 20,000 people came to visit this morning while there are usually some 16,000 every day.

At 10:30 A.M., three visitors attending the women's conference entered the hall and solemnly placed flowers before Mao's statue. "I especially admire him for his famous saying 'Women hold up half the sky,'" said Susan who has been in Huairou for the NGO Forum.

To facilitate the visits by overseas tourists, the mausoleum has specially added English broadcasting in the announcement to visitors.

Today's visitors included 100-plus NGO and FWCW participants from Bangladesh. "I have heard of Mao's great achievements and I have read something about him," said Hossain Zaki, who has just finished his mission in the NGO Forum.

Among the visitors today were also participants from the United States, Uganda, Thailand and Britain. At the exit of the mausoleum, a group of six British visitors, all participants at the FWCW, were complaining that time allowed was too short for the visit. A teacher from Manchester suggested they go back to the line once more for another look. At last, they decided to buy more books and gifts about Mao instead as they had to catch the bus.

Anne Christine from Switzerland had planned to take her 11-year-old daughter to visit Mao's mausoleum before she set out for the women's conference. The mother and daughter left Huairou at 7:30 A.M.

"My mom and dad told me stories about Mao when I was very small and I've read something about Mao after growing up," said Louise, the daughter. "Mao is really a great man," she said.

Eleven women from Barcelona, Spain, came to the memorial hall together. After paying tribute they had a picture taken at the southern gate. One of them, Magda Oranich, said, "Mao Zedong is history. He was a rare great man in the world. Since we arrived in Beijing, we saw many pictures of him in the city and people still show respect to him. The purpose of our coming here is to further understand China's past, as well as present."

Among those paying homage to Mao were also women delegates from Indian, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway. Volder Bente, from Norway, said she had read Mao's articles. "It's impressive," she said after visiting the memorial hall.

Today is also China's traditional Mid-Autumn Day, a day for family reunion. As early as eight o'clock, Mao's relatives placed a basket of flowers in front of Mao's statue, then joined by Mao's former guards, nurses and other staff members.



Hua Guofeng, former Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was also among the visitors.

As the memorial hall closed at half past eleven in the morning, many foreign women were still gathered in front of the memorial hall. They were late comers, mostly from Huairou. Some said they would try tomorrow.

**Hong Kong TV Journalist Hits Conference Staffer**  
*OW0809141395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0428 GMT 8 Sep 95

["(Flash) Hong Kong TV Journalist Hits Conference Staffer" — XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — Three crew members of the Hong Kong Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd (TVB), two men and one woman, were brought away from the scene outside the on-going World Fourth Conference on Women after one of them hit a Chinese conference staffer with his video camera.

According to conference sources, the matter has been solved appropriately.

It happened 9:50 this morning, when six participants of the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum, holding posters, appeared outside the conference venue, the Beijing International Convention Center (BICC), attracting a large number of journalists and passers-by. It was shortly before the conference started its morning session. Chinese staffers working for the conference started to maintain the order, for the crowd were seriously affecting the traffic.

At this point, Au-Yeung Cham, a video cameraman with TVB, hit one of the Chinese staffers on his head, chest and back with his tripod and video camera.

After receiving criticism and education, Au-Yeung admitted having hit the staffer and apologized to the staffer he had hit.

**DPRK Embassy Spokesman Views Talks With U.S.**  
*OW0809121395 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1149 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, September 8 (XINHUA) — Talks on the supply of Light Water Reactors (LWR) by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) to Pyongyang will start here on Monday [11 September], it was disclosed here today.

The negotiations are between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and KEDO led by the United States.

When contacted, the US Embassy here provided the press a recorded message saying the meeting between KEDO and North Korea has been arranged, without issuing further information.

A DPRK Embassy spokesman said he "heard" of the meeting but he is still waiting for information about the actual hour and place to hold the talks.

Both embassies alternatively served as venues for US-DPRK nuclear talks here between May 20 and June 13 which resulted in an agreement for KEDO to supply two pressurized LWRs with a capacity of 1,000 MW each to replace Pyongyang's graphite-moderated reactors.

South Korea is expected to bear the lion's share of the 4 billion US dollar project with Japan and several other parties also involved in the KEDO program.

A news report from South Korea said KEDO and Pyongyang are close to reaching an accord on the reactors but they still have to address some "sensitive" questions.

Malaysia welcomes Kuala Lumpur serving as the talks' venue.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed told reporters here today that US President Bill Clinton thanked Malaysia for its cooperation in the latest nuclear talks while Malaysia expressed its readiness to allow the parties to hold such talks again.

**DPRK, KEDO To Hold Talks on Nuclear Reactors**  
*OW1009111795 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1102 GMT 10 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (XINHUA) — A working delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) left here on Saturday [9 September] for Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur, where the delegation will hold talks with officials from Korea Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) concerning the latter's providing to the former two light water nuclear reactors, according to local press reports today.

The negotiations are scheduled to start on September 11. This is the first talks between DPRK and KEDO on the question of providing light water reactors. Earlier, KEDO sent a surveying team to DPRK in mid-August. The team visited the site where the nuclear reactors will be built up.

KEDO, an organization of some 30 countries including the U.S., Japan and South Korea, with the U.S. in the lead, was established in New York in late July this year.

According to a framework agreement reached by DPRK and the U.S. in Geneva last October and another DPRK-U.S. agreement signed in Kuala Lumpur in June this year, KEDO will provide DPRK with two light water nuclear reactors.

#### **Wu Bangguo Views Taiwan Ties, War Anniversaries**

*OW0809141695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[By reporter Zheng Qingdong (6774 1987 2639)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA) — On 7 September, with the Mid-Autumn Festival drawing nearer and nearer, the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department and the State Council General Office gave a reception at the Shoudu Guesthouse for State Council counsellors and Research Institute of Culture and History researchers. Entrusted by the State Council, Wu Bangguo, Political Bureau member, CPC Central Committee Secretariat member, and State Council vice premier, extended warm regards and festival greetings to all counsellors and researchers.

Amid a festive atmosphere, Wu Bangguo, Wang Guangying, Luo Gan, Wang Zhaoguo, Sun Fuling, and senior officials from the relevant departments joined dozens of counsellors and researchers in reliving their friendships.

In his speech, Wu Bangguo said: Over the years, counsellors and researchers at large have racked their brains and worked tirelessly to improve the system of participation in the discussion and administration of state affairs, to propagate the motherland's outstanding culture, and to promote an early peaceful reunification of the motherland. They have made positive contributions and won the universal admiration of society. He said: The current situation in China's economic and social development is excellent. Since the beginning of this year, the party Central Committee and the State Council have made the reform of state enterprises the focal point of the economic structural reform, and have stressed the needs to change the operating mechanisms of state enterprises and to strengthen internal management. As a result, the broad masses of workers have shown a higher production enthusiasm; enterprises have conspicuously built up their vitality and market competitiveness; and an excellent situation has taken shape. In agricultural production this year, after overcoming droughts and floods in some localities, a bumper harvest of summer crops has been reaped, while autumn-harvested crops

are doing well. As far as macroeconomic regulation and control are concerned, the scales of state bank credit, currency in circulation, and investment in fixed assets are all under control. The domestic market is brisk and stable; price increases have dropped month after month; and the people's living standard has been improved. Meanwhile, various social undertakings have advanced constantly; the anticorruption drive has been continuously deepened; and a new healthy trend has emerged in the endeavor to promote clean government. The excellent situation, which is the fruits of joint efforts by the people across the country, is inseparable from the work of all counsellors and researchers.

Wu Bangguo pointed out: In the face of the excellent situation, we should also notice some unfavorable factors. Especially the recent visit by Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to the United States to carry out activities of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" has caused a serious regression in the increasingly thawing cross-Straits relations, and has cast a dark shadow over the great undertaking of motherland reunification [shi ri qu huan he di liang an guan xi chu xian le yan zhong di dao tui gei zu guo tong yi da ye meng shang le yi ceng yin ying 0169 2480 6395 4883 0735 4104 0357 1489 7070 4762 0427 3807 0055 0917 6850 4104 0227 6622 4822 4371 0948 4827 0001 1129 2814 5536 0006 0055 0001 1461 7113 1758]. Under no circumstance will we allow anyone to pursue "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Any attempt to sabotage the motherland's reunification and to harm the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation is doomed to fail. He added: The motherland's reunification is an inevitable trend of history and accords with the will of the people. The hearts of compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and the 1.2 billion people in the mainland are closely linked to each other. Through the protracted joint struggle, the day when we all can celebrate the big occasion will certainly arrive.

Wu Bangguo said: This year marks the 50th anniversary of victories of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan and the world's anti-fascist war. We are delighted to see that today, 50 years after the end of World War II, peace and development have become the theme of the contemporary world. Forces against war and for world peace are the common aspirations of the people of countries of the world. However, we should realize that the world today is not tranquil, power politics and hegemonism still exist, and some militarists wishfully want to repeat their old dreams. We must heighten our vigilance against them. Most of the counsellors and researchers have personally experienced tragedies during the national catastrophe of war, and have made their share of contributions in various



battlefields of the Chinese people's war against Japan and the world people's anti-fascist war. Wu Bangguo said: Cherishing hard-earned independence and peaceful environment brought about by the protracted struggle, we must unite and, guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line and led by the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, work hard and with one heart and one mind to press forward China's economic construction, thereby enabling the country to usher in the new century with a new posture.

#### **International Literacy Day Launched in Beijing**

OW0809125995 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1239 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — '95 International Literacy Day, part of a series of international literacy pursuits aimed at promoting education for female children and women, was launched here today.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Federico Mayor said that it is of special importance that the 30th International Literacy Day falls during the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Mayor said that among the world's 800 million illiterate people, about two-thirds are women, and two-thirds of those children who are of school age but are not able to attend school are girl children. To provide education for those people is one of the most important tasks facing the United Nations.

The UNESCO chief stressed that every one must be provided with the right of receiving education.

Mayor then signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at assisting literacy plans for girl children and women in Bangladesh.

Jin Xijun, a 28-year-old female peasant from China's Henan Province, briefed the attendants on her experience of becoming literate and better-off which aroused great interest of the UN officials and delegates from various countries.

Jin Xijun took part in a literacy plan initiated by the local government in 1987, and then started running a garment factory with what she has learned. Her annual income now has topped 100,000 yuan (about 12,000 US dollars).

Son Myong-Sun, wife of the president of the Republic of Korea, awarded "the King Sejong Literacy Prize" to the All-China Women's Federation for its outstanding

achievements in improving the education of Chinese children and women.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Wei Yu, vice-minister of China's State Education Commission, and Zhu Kaixuan, minister in charge of China's State Education Commission, also spoke at the ceremony.

Relevant UN departments also held workshops on special subjects such as gender equality and the improvement of the cultural education of girl children and women.

#### **United States & Canada**

##### **Leaders Meet Former U.S. President Bush**

##### **Jiang Zemin Meets Bush**

OW0909110295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1322 GMT 8 Sep 95

[By reporter Zhang Yijun (1728 4135 0193)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) — During a meeting with former U.S. President George Bush and his wife at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this evening, State President Jiang Zemin expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would, in the interests of overall Sino-U.S. relations, not create new troubles and obstacles for relations between the two countries, and would foster a favorable atmosphere for the improvement of bilateral relations.

Jiang Zemin welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Bush on their latest visit to China. He said: Your current visit to China coincides with a difficult period for Sino-U.S. relations. You have always shown concern for Sino-U.S. relations, both during and after your term in office, and you understand the importance and sensitivity of the Taiwan issue in Sino-U.S. relations.

He said: How to deal with the Taiwan issue lies at the heart of the three joint communiques concluded by China and the United States after many years of negotiations. By permitting Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the United States recently, the U.S. Government violated the principles of the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, harmed Sino-U.S. relations, and created tension in cross-strait relations.

Jiang Zemin said: "We have taken note of the U.S. recent reiteration that the U.S. Government will continue to pursue a 'one-China' policy, will abide by the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, and opposes the proposition of 'two China's' or 'one China, one Taiwan,' Taiwan independence, and Taiwan's admission into the United Nations."



He said: "The Chinese side attaches importance to this enunciation by the U.S. side of its position. Oral undertakings, however, are not enough; we demand that the U.S. Government adopt practical and effective measures to eliminate the serious consequences for Sino-U.S. relations following Li Denghui's visit to the United States, and to avert the recurrence of big ups and downs in Sino-U.S. relations in the future."

Bush said he understood that the Taiwan issue is a sensitive issue in U.S.-China relations, and that the issue should be dealt with prudently.

He said: Wide-ranging common interests exist between the United States and China. Maintaining good U.S.-Chinese relations is of paramount importance to safeguarding world peace and stability.

Bush said that U.S.-China relations are currently at a crucial moment, and that he was willing to do his best to help restore and improve relations between the two countries.

Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, and Liu Huaqiu, director of the State Council's Foreign Affairs Office, participated in the meeting.

Bush arrived in Beijing from Hanoi this afternoon to attend the 44th World Conference on Grain Production that is scheduled to open in Beijing on 11 September.

#### More on Meeting

OW1009072195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0152 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that China hopes the U.S. side would proceed from the general interest of the Sino-U.S. relations and create a sound climate for the improvement of bilateral ties.

Jiang said that the U.S. side should not create fresh troubles and obstacles for Sino-U.S. relations.

The Chinese President made the remarks in a meeting with former U.S. President George Bush and his wife at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this evening.

After extending his welcome to Bush and his wife, Jiang said that the American visitors have come here in a difficult time for Sino-U.S. relations.

The Chinese President said that Bush has always been concerned with Sino-U.S. relations, whether during his presidency or after leaving the post, and he understands the importance and sensibility of the Taiwan issue to the overall Sino-U.S. ties.

How to deal with the Taiwan issue is the core of the three joint communiques reached by the two countries

through years of negotiations, the Chinese president said, adding that U.S. government's permission of the visit by Lee Teng-hui [Li Teng-hui] had violated the principles affirmed in the three communiques, impaired the relations between China and the United States and intensified the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Jiang said that China has taken note of the recent U.S. reiteration that its government would continue to carry out the "one-China policy," observe the three U.S.-China joint communiques, oppose the position of "two-Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan," oppose the Taiwan independence as well as Taiwan's attempt to join the United Nations.

China attaches much importance to these statements by the United States, Jiang said. But, he went on to say, "only promise in words is not enough, and we demand the U.S. government take concrete measures and effective actions to remove the serious consequences created by Li Teng-hui's U.S. tour and to avoid in future any big undulation in bilateral relations. [no closing quotemark as received]

During the meeting, Bush said he understood that the Taiwan issue is a sensitive one in U.S.-China relations and therefore should be dealt with carefully.

He said that U.S. and China share a broad range of common interests, and a sound U.S.-China relationship is of great importance to maintaining world peace and stability.

Bush said that he himself is willing to try his best for the improvement of U.S.-China relations, which, he said, are now at a critical moment.

Bush arrived in Beijing this afternoon from Vietnam to attend a world food production conference to be held here next Monday.

#### Li Lanqing Meets Bush

OW1009131895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1304 GMT 10 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing said here today that the trade and economic ties between China and the United States have been developing in an unsmooth way, and such ties would develop faster if obstacles can be removed.

Li made the remarks this afternoon when meeting with former U.S. President George Bush and his wife as well as other delegates to a world food production conference, which is scheduled to open Monday [11

September] with the IMC Company of the United States and China's Sino-Chem as its co-sponsors.

Asked to comment on trade and economic ties between China and the United States, Li said that despite of the growth of bilateral trade recent years, great potentials are yet to be tapped for further development in this regard. [sentence as received]

He said that a smooth development of bilateral trade is in line with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, for China is the biggest developing country while the U.S. is the biggest developed one.

Li also briefed the guests on China's reform, opening up and efforts to establish the socialist market economy. He said that a developed and strong China will only be beneficial to the world peace and stability.

During the meeting, Bush said that a strong trade and economic ties between the United States and China is of great importance to both countries, and this should be known to more of their people.

#### Discuss Trade Relations

OW1109004295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1309 GMT 10 Sep 95

[By reporter Zhang Yijun (1728 4135 0193)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing this afternoon met former U.S. President George Bush, his wife, and other key delegates to the 44th World Conference on Grain Production at the Great Hall of the People. Li Lanqing said: Trade relations between China and the United States have been developing in an unsmooth way. If obstacles can be removed, bilateral trade relations would be better developed.

Asked to comment on current trade and economic ties between China and the United States, Li Lanqing said: China and the United States have maintained a growth momentum in trade and economic ties in recent years. But, compared to the potential for bilateral economic and trade cooperation, there still is much room for the development of such ties.

He said: China is the largest developing country, while the U.S. is the biggest developed one. Maintaining the smooth development of bilateral trade and economic relations is completely in line with the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

Li Lanqing was also asked to brief the guests on China's reform, opening up, and efforts to establish the socialist market economic system. He said: A developed and strong China will only be beneficial to world peace and stability.

As a guest of the IMC Company of the United States, Bush came to Beijing to attend the 44th World Conference on Grain Production, with the IMC Company of the United States and China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation as its co-sponsors.

Bush said: Improving trade and economic ties between the United States and China is of great importance to both countries, and this should be known to more of their people.

Wu Yi, minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, and others participated in the meeting.

#### Li Peng Meets Bush

OW1109092695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0658 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By reporter Zhang Yijun (1728 4135 0193)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) — Premier Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin had a meeting with former U.S. President George Bush and his wife Barbara at Zhongnanhai's Purple Light Hall this morning. Li Peng indicated during the meeting that whether China and the United States can develop their friendly cooperation hinges entirely on the U.S. Government's attitude, and that, with regard to population policy, the United States should not demand that China follow the U.S. standards.

Li Peng said: The Chinese Government attaches importance to [zhong shi 6850 6018] Sino-U.S. relations. China, which is making efforts to develop its economy, needs a peaceful international environment for a long time. It is even better, of course, if the two countries can develop their friendly cooperation, but whether this goal can be attained hinges entirely on the U.S. Government's attitude.

He said: By permitting Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] to visit the United States, the U.S. Government has deviated from the commitment it had made in the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, and impaired [sun hai 2275 1364] the foundation of Sino-U.S. relations as well as the U.S. Government's international reputation.

Li Peng said: Although the U.S. Government recently reiterated that it would uphold the "one China" policy, abide by the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, oppose the proposition of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan," oppose Taiwan independence, and oppose Taiwan joining the United Nations, we want to see that, in addition to oral commitment, the U.S. Government will take concrete actions to eliminate the serious consequences created by Li Denghui's U.S. visit, prevent similar incidents from recurring in the future, return to

the right track set by the three Sino-U.S. joint communiques, and use concrete actions to win the Chinese people's trust.

Commenting on China's population policy, Li Peng said: China has fed 22 percent of the world's population with only seven percent of the world's arable land. Planned parenthood is China's basic national policy, and has the Chinese people's extensive support.

He said: Even with the implementation of the planned parenthood policy, China's net population growth still reaches 14 million annually. The Chinese Government has to provide adequate housing, food, and education for these new additions to the population. This is a very formidable task. In comparison, the situation in the United States is different. The U.S. population is only one-fifth that of China's, and the area of arable land in the United States is nearly two times that of China's. Since the two countries' situations are different, their policies should also be different. How can the United States demand China follow the U.S. standards?

Li Peng said: If China lets its population go on increasing without planning, China will forever be in a backward state, and China will destroy itself.

Bush said that, although U.S.-China relations have encountered serious difficulties, he has always maintained that U.S.-China relations are the most important bilateral relations. China is a great, important country which is playing an increasingly important role in the world. The United States should improve its relations with China because this is in the interest of the United States, and also in the interest of China.

Present at the meeting were Wu Yi, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Liu Huaqiu, director of the State Council Office of Foreign Affairs.

#### **Beijing Offers U.S. Deal on Hong Kong Port**

*BK0809111595 Hong Kong FAR EASTERN  
ECONOMIC REVIEW in English 14 Sep 95 p 14*

[From the "Intelligence" section]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing has told Washington that it would give American naval vessels the right to call at the port of Hong Kong and allow a U.S. defence liaison office to be maintained in the territory after 1997 provided China is allowed to open a consulate in Honolulu. The demand has put the U.S. in a quandary. While it is keen to maintain the 7th Fleet's access to Hong Kong and its defence observation post at the consulate, it is deeply ambivalent about allowing China an official presence in Hawaii. Honolulu would give China a perfect perch from which to monitor U.S.

naval movements in the Pacific. Currently, China has consulates in San Francisco, Houston and New York.

#### **Article Views U.S. Public Misconceptions**

*HK1109012095 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Aug 95 p 6*

["International Forum" column article by Gu Ping (0657 1627): "Misconceptions and Improper Role"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a speech against a public survey delivered in San Francisco a few days ago, Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, pointed out: American people overestimate the United States' role in international affairs. According to the poll, some Americans hold that American troops account for 40 percent of UN peace-keeping forces and that 22 percent of U.S. defense expenditure is used to support UN peace-keeping forces. How do things actually stand? According to Ms. Albright, the first figure is seven times higher than the actual one and the second 21 times higher. Another survey shows the United States ranks 26th among other countries concerned in terms of the number of troops they contribute to the forces and that less than 0.5 percent of U.S. expenditure on defense and foreign affairs goes to the peace-keeping forces. Evidently, some Americans have made a glaring mistake.

UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali has written to the G-7 summit suggesting member states of the United Nations issue bonds to pay off debts they owe to the United Nations. It is generally believed that the suggestion was mainly directed against the United States because, of the \$2.75 billion debt owed to the United Nations by its member states, \$1.18 billion is owed by the United States. So the United States is the biggest debtor to the United Nations, but many Americans may have no idea about it.

The United States boasts a most developed information industry, with the number of daily newspapers reaching 1,570 (1992 figure) and circulation 60 million. According to another survey, 62 percent of the American population read newspapers every day and of them 92 percent read important news. Evidently, many newspapers are available in the United States and American people are also concerned with major events at home and abroad. Then why is it that so many American people have the above misconceptions? Clearly people should call into question the "objective and impartial approach" flaunted by the U.S. media, but this also has a lot to do with the "improper role" played by the U.S. administration in international affairs.

When the United States and the former Soviet Union confronted each other, the United States was the leader



of the Western alliance. The bipolar pattern is over now, with the result that the Soviet Union disintegrated and the United States had its vitality sapped a great deal. While the United States and the former Soviet Union were competing for supremacy, several "power centers" rose abruptly. Under those circumstances, it was impossible for the United States to dominate the world. However, the United States miscalculated the situation and considered itself to be the only superpower. It insisted on dictating to other countries as the leader of the Western alliance, had its own way in its dealings with other countries, arbitrarily interfered in other countries' internal affairs, and harmed other countries' sovereignty, thus worsening its relations with many countries. By playing an "improper role," the U.S. authorities blurred the public's vision and fostered a major climate for the above misconceptions.

Nevertheless, the "misconceptions" are sometimes very useful to the U.S. authorities; because in the United States, as soon as a foreign policy is supported by public opinion, correct or not, the policy will become very impressive. So it is safe to say that it is because the "misconceptions" and the "improper role" interact with each other that the United States comes up against a brick wall everywhere in the world.

### Northeast Asia

**Embassy Hosts Reception for Taiwan Compatriots**  
*OW1009161395 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 0526 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[By reporters Liu Wenyu (0491 2429 3768) and Gang Ye (0398 0396)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tokyo, 8 Sep (XINHUA) — The autumn sky was high and the air was crisp; the full and bright moon was shining in the sky. Taiwan compatriots living in Japan attended a reception this evening at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo to cheerfully celebrate the Autumn Festival, a traditional Chinese festival.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Xu Dunxin delivered a speech at the reception, saying: Chinese people celebrate the Autumn Festival every year. But, the feeling, thought, and frame of mind in celebrating the festival may not be the same each year. He said: "This year marks the 50th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan [World War II] — an extraordinary and very memorable year for the Chinese nation. Fifty years ago, sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, after fighting a bloody war, shattered imperialist Japan's vain attempt and wild ambition to subjugate the Chinese nation, avenging the Chinese nation's humiliation of 100 years. At the same time,

Taiwan — a treasure island of the motherland — freed itself from a colonial rule of as long as 50 years and returned to the motherland."

Xu Dunxin said: "The history of the loss and recovery — during two 50-year periods since the end of the last century — of Taiwan proclaimed to the world that the historical trend that the motherland must be reunified and the Chinese people longed for a reunion was irresistible. Realizing the motherland's reunification is a common aspiration of all Chinese people, pursuing 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan' lacks popular support. Those who try to strengthen their hands with foreign connections and vainly attempt to pursue 'Taiwan independence' — no matter who they are — will inevitably bring disgrace and ruin upon themselves and be condemned as traitors of the Chinese nation through the ages."

Xu Dunxin said: Currently, great difficulties exist in the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. However, the Chinese Government's policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" has not changed; the policy that "Chinese people should not fight Chinese people" has not changed; and the policy of stepping up cross-strait exchanges and protecting Taiwanese businessmen's legitimate rights and interests on the mainland has also not changed. He stressed: "The Chinese Government's determination to use all means to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity is unwavering."

Xu Dunxin expressed the hope that Taiwan compatriots living in Japan will regard the embassy as their home, and join the people of the motherland in celebrating the Autumn Festival.

Representatives of the Taiwan Provincial People's Association, the Tokyo Chongzheng Society, the Yokohama Association of Fellow Taiwan Provincials, and other organizations of Taiwan compatriots in Japan, as well as persons in charge of the Tokyo and Yokohama Overseas Chinese Associations, more than 100 in total, attended the reception.

### Li Peng Greet DPRK's Kang Song-san

*SK1009084795 Beijing China Radio International*  
*in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, sent a message of greetings to Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, on the 47th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The full text of the message reads:

Pyongyang, Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council:

On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I send the warmest greetings of congratulations to you and, through you, to the Korean Government and the fraternal Korean people.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] over the last 47 years, the Korean people have made extraordinary, brilliant success in the cause of solidifying the socialist system, pushing ahead with the country's prosperity and development, and providing the people with happiness, maintaining (the spirit of benefiting all and helping oneself), and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The Korean party and government has also made a valuable contribution by making steady efforts to defend peace and security on the Korean peninsula and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Developing Korea-China friendship is the existing policy of the Chinese Government and the sincere wish of the Chinese people. I am convinced that the traditional China-Korea friendship will certainly be solidified and developed continuously by the joint efforts of China and Korea.

I wish the DPRK prosperity and development and its people happiness.

Li Peng, premier of the PRC, 8 September 1995, Beijing

#### Foreign Minister Greet DPRK Counterpart

SK1009084895 *Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the 47th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Comrade Qian Qichen, vice premier of the PRC State Council as well as foreign minister, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council as well as foreign minister.

The text of the message is as follows:

Pyongyang

To Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and foreign minister,

On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, I send the warmest greetings of congratulations to you. I hope the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries will further develop and be solidified.

[Signed] Qian Qichen, vice premier of the PRC State Council as well as foreign minister,

[Dated] 8 September 1995, Beijing

#### Groups Host Reception on DPRK Founding Day

SK1009102295 *Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the 47th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-DPRK Friendship Association hosted a reception in Beijing on the evening of 7 September.

Present at the reception were Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China; Qi Huaiyuan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and functionaries concerned.

The reception was held amid a warm atmosphere overflowing with the sentiment of friendship.

#### Near East & South Asia

##### Li Peng Meets Wife of Egyptian President

OW0809091995 *Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — Chinese Premier Li Peng and his wife Zhu Lin met with Susan Mubarak, wife of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, here today.

During the meeting, Li voiced his satisfaction with the development of Sino-Egyptian ties, which he described as being "good". China hopes that bilateral relations will be further improved, Li said.

Referring to the world conference on women, Li said he believes that it will have a positive influence in terms of its theme, "equality, development, and peace", and will promote understanding between Chinese women and women around the world.

Li asked Mrs. Mubarak to convey the greetings of Chinese President Jiang Zemin and himself to President Mubarak.

Mrs. Mubarak spoke highly of the Chinese government's efforts for the UN Fourth World Conference on Women. The conference will certainly be a success, she said.

##### Afghan Foreign Minister Pays Secret Visit to Iran

OW0909102195 *Beijing XINHUA in English 0949 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, September 9 (XINHUA) — Afghan Foreign Minister Najibullah Lafraie

has made a secret visit to Tehran following the recent developments in the west of the country.

According to local daily *Kayhan International* today, Lafraie paid a visit to Iran Tuesday [5 September] soon after the Afghan Taliban militants captured the important province of Herat which borders Iran.

No details were available about Lafraie's visit, but an Afghan diplomat spoke on condition of anonymity that Kabul would not seek military help from Iran to take back the lost territory.

The Afghan Taliban militants Tuesday launched heavy attacks on the government forces in western Afghanistan and seized the strategically important province of Herat which borders Iran.

It is believed that the Afghan government has lost its control on the western Afghanistan following the fall of the important province of Herat.

An informed source told XINHUA that governor of Herat Ismail Khan fled into Iran with some 600 men after the fall of his province.

The source said that Ismail Khan and his men were disarmed on the Iranian border check point before they were allowed to enter the Iranian territory.

Following the developments in Afghanistan, Iran took a swift action of sealing off its borders with Afghanistan and announced not to accept new Afghan refugees.

Iranian Interior Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati-Jahromi also warned the Afghan rival groups not to chase their rivals near the Iranian border areas.

He said that Iran would not remain indifferent towards any actions detrimental to the peace and stability in the border areas and the whole region.

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mahmoud Mohammadi Friday urged all belligerent groups in Afghanistan to start negotiations for finding a political solution to the crisis.

He said that feuding and bloodletting was harmful for peace and stability in Afghanistan.

He also called on the Organization of the Islamic Conference to help find a political solution to the Afghan crisis.

**Jiang Zemin, Li Peng Meet Pakistan's Bhutto**  
*BK0809093695 Beijing China Radio International in Urdu 1600 GMT 5 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] According to our correspondent, Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng separately met with Pakistan Prime Minister

Benazir Bhutto in Beijing this morning. The Pakistan prime minister is in Beijing to attend the fourth World Conference on Women. They expressed gratitude to the Pakistan Government for its support to China on the issues of Taiwan, human rights, and Tibet. Jiang Zemin and Li Peng expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly ties between Pakistan and China. They felt that maintenance and promotion of cordial and neighborly friendly relations between China and Pakistan are not only in the best interests of the people of the two countries, but also serves the cause of peace and stability in the Asian region.

Benazir Bhutto commended China's preparations for the fourth World Conference on Women. She said the Pakistan Government highly values China's friendship. Promotion of friendly ties with China is the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy.

## West Europe

**Chi Haotian Arrives in Spain for Visit**  
*OW0909162095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of Spanish Defense Minister Julian Garcia Vargas, Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Chi Haotian arrived in Madrid from France on 6 September and began his five-day official visit to Spain.

Accompanying Chi Haotian during his visit are Lieutenant General Li Jinai, political commissar of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense; Lieutenant General Yang Guoliang, commander of the Second Artillery Corps; and Major General Luo Youli, commander of the 39th Group Army.

Chi Haotian and his party were warmly welcomed by Spanish Chief of Staff General (Rodriguez) and Defense Ministry officials at the international airport. Chinese Ambassador to Spain Song Guoqing was also present at the airport.

Chi Haotian issued a written statement at the airport, saying he felt very honored to be the first Chinese defense minister to pay a visit to Spain. He said: This visit "aims at furthering mutual understanding, fostering friendship, promoting cooperation, and developing friendly ties."

Chi Haotian pointed out: "Although China and Spain are far apart, the two peoples have kept in touch with each other for a long time. Under the present intricate and versatile international situation, good ties between the two armies not only accord with the fundamental



interests of the two peoples, but also contribute to the peace and stability of our respective regions and even of the world."

#### **Meets Defense Minister**

*OW0909162895 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[By reporter Hu Tairan (5170 3141 3544)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Madrid, 7 Sep (XINHUA) — Spanish King Juan Carlos met with the visiting Chinese State Councillor and concurrently Defense Minister General Chi Haotian at the king's villa on Mallorca Island in the Mediterranean Sea on 7 September.

In a cordial, friendly atmosphere, King Juan Carlos recalled with delight his two successful visits to China. He said: Both Spain and China have seen rapid development in the economic, trade, science and technology, and cultural fields. The good relations between the two countries will be strengthened continuously.

King Juan Carlos asked Chi Haotian to convey his and the queen's regards to President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng.

At the meeting, Chi Haotian relayed President Jiang Zemin's cordial greetings and best wishes to his majesty the king. He said: China and Spain have always maintained good relations. The two visits to China by his majesty the king and her majesty the queen have not only left a deep impression on the Chinese people, but also pushed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new height.

Speaking highly of Spain's achievements in various fields, Chi Haotian said: China is carrying out a modernization drive. The purpose of my current visit is to deepen mutual understanding, enhance friendship, and study and learn from the Spanish Government and Armed Forces their experiences in building up the country and troops.

At noon on the same day, Spanish Defense Minister Pertierra presided over a ceremony at the Spanish Defense Ministry to welcome Chi Haotian. Speaking at

the welcoming luncheon, the Spanish defense minister said: General Chi Haotian's visit to Spain takes place at a time when the global structure is undergoing major changes and the world is ushering in the 21st century with new challenges. Dialogue between the two countries' defense leaders is conducive to facilitating the establishment of a structure for ensuring global stability as well as to promoting the development of friendly cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

#### **Li Lanqing Meets Swedish Deputy Prime Minister**

*OW0709121195 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing met here this afternoon with Mona Sahlin, Swedish deputy prime minister and head of the delegation to the on-going UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW).

Li said that China and Sweden have enjoyed a very sound relationship and seen a rapid growth in bilateral trade and economic ties.

He said that the potentials are yet to be tapped for further cooperation between the two economies, which, he added, are strongly complementary to each other.

China and Sweden have different social systems with different cultural backgrounds, therefore their views on some issues are not necessarily the same, Li said, but bilateral cooperations will not be held up only if they stick to the principles of seeking common grounds while reserving differences.

Sahlin said that she shared Li's comment on bilateral ties. She noted that possibilities for further Sino-Swedish cooperation exist not only in the field of politics, but also in the aspects of economy, culture and education.

During the meeting, Li extended his welcome to Sahlin and her delegation on their attendance at the UN women conference, while Sahlin spoke highly of China's efforts in organizing the conference.

### Political & Social

**Jiang Zemin Cites Deng Support for Taiwan Policy**  
*OW1009073795 Hong Kong SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 10 Sep 95 p 1*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chinese patriarch Deng Xiaoping has spoken out on the tension with Taipei, ordering: "We must never let Taiwan run away."

And President Jiang Zemin has invoked the instruction to justify his carrot-and-stick policy towards Taipei.

It is not known whether Mr Jiang has met Mr Deng face-to-face or whether the dictum was passed along through the leader's children and aides.

But Chinese sources in Beijing said that, while many cadres doubted Mr Deng was fit enough to handle affairs of state, the one-sentence instruction had enabled Mr Jiang to rationalize his Taiwan policy while consolidating his own position.

On the one hand, the patriarch's words could be used to back up harsh action against the alleged efforts of Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui [Li Teng-hui] to foment independence.

On the other it could mean that instead of scaring Taiwan away, Beijing should offer inducements to woo politicians and other sectors in the Kuomintang-held stronghold.

"Jiang is pursuing a two-faced policy," a source said.

"In any case, he cannot lose if he is seen as enjoying Deng's trust and carrying out his instructions."

Mr Jiang is planning more war games and armed action in the run-up to presidential elections on the island in March.

Military experts in Beijing and Taipei expect a third wave of exercises in October, which might take place around the Double Tenth [10 October] festivities on the island.

They said this series of manoeuvres would feature amphibious landings. A fourth wave, which might take place ahead of Taiwan's parliamentary elections in December, would include naval-blockade operations.

The experts said this would involve deploying large numbers of submarines and other naval vessels close to the Taiwan Strait supported by firepower provided by missiles and jet fighters.

A Chinese source familiar with Beijing's Taiwan policy said the step beyond war games would be "limited

warfare" against one or more of the Taiwanese islands close to the mainland.

China's Defence Minister, General Chi Haotian, reportedly told a recent meeting that "if Taiwan really implements (a policy of) independence, we'll immediately grab the Jinmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu) islands."

At the same time, Beijing has been trying to placate different Taiwan factions, particularly the business community.

The Taiwan Affairs Office said this week Beijing was still committed to Mr Jiang's so-called eight-point reunification initiative of last January, which envisaged a meeting between leaders of the two sides.

Analysts said the statement meant the Beijing leadership had not entirely given up hope on the Lee Teng-hui faction.

Leaders of more than a dozen provinces and cities have called meetings to reassure Taiwanese businessmen that their investments in the mainland would be protected.

**Liu Huaqing Speaks at War Anniversary Meeting**  
*OW1009235695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 22 Aug 95*

[Excerpts of Liu Huaqing's Speech at a Meeting To Mark the 50th Anniversary of the Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the 58th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Headquarters of the Eighth Route Army on Taihangshan (22 August 1995)—XINHUA headline]

[FBIS Translated Text] Taiyuan, 22 Aug (XINHUA)—Comrades:

It is of great significance that the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Shanxi Provincial People's Government, and the Changzhi city party committee and people's government are holding a meeting at Wuxiang County, where the Headquarters of the Eighth Route Army used to be located, to mark the 50th anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World War Against Fascism. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, I extend warm congratulations to the meeting and extend cordial regards and pay high tribute to the heroic people of Shanxi and the veteran comrades who had participated in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

The War of Resistance Against Japan was a great national liberation war. The Chinese people, unwilling to be subdued by force and displaying a national spirit of heroic steadfastness, defeated the ferocious and unscrupulous Japanese aggressors after eight years of

bloody war, thus winning the final victory in this just war. The CPC and the soldiers and people who were resisting Japanese aggression under its leadership were the pillar of the national War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, making immortal historical contributions to the independence and liberation of the Chinese nation and to the victory of the World War Against Fascism.

China was confronted with an unprecedented national crisis in the war of aggression unleashed by the Japanese imperialists. To save the country from perils, the CPC, setting great store by national interests, proposed and succeeded in bringing about a second round of cooperation between the CPC and the Kuomintang after correctly analyzing and handling national and class contradictions, thus establishing the anti-Japanese national united front. In August 1937, the First, Second, and Fourth Front Armies of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army and Shaanxi's Red Army were reorganized into the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army. In accordance with the strategic decision of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the Eighth Route Army's 115th, 120th, and 129th divisions, under the command of Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, and other comrades, were quickly dispatched to the anti-Japanese front lines in north China after crossing the Huang He in the east from Shaanxi. On 25 September, they fought the first battle in Pingxingguan, wiping out more than 1,000 Japanese troops, winning the first great victory for the Chinese army since the start of the national War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and dispersing the myth that Japanese troops were invincible.

On the vast battlefields behind enemy lines, our soldiers and people resisting Japanese aggression advanced wave upon wave to kill the enemy heroically. They won one victory after another, deflating the arrogance of the Japanese aggressors, greatly enhancing the national spirit, and increasing the confidence of soldiers and people throughout the country in winning victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

In the eight-year War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Eighth Route Army, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, heroically resisted and pinned down nearly one-half of the Japanese invasion troops in China and fought more than 100,000 battles with the Japanese and puppet troops, wiping out over 1.25 million enemy soldiers. Deep behind enemy lines in north China, the Eighth Route Army, extensively routed, organized, and armed the masses to unfold a guerrilla warfare, turning the enemy's rear into front lines, plunging the enemy into an ocean of people's war, effectively supporting the war of resistance in frontal battlefields in China, and

creating a vast behind-enemy-line, anti-Japanese bases with a population of more than 75 million. The brilliant victories of the Eighth Route Army were decisive in winning the complete victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. The Eighth Route Army was able to expand under extremely dangerous circumstances and to win continuous victories because it upheld the absolute leadership of the CPC, resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policies, and firmly stood side by side with the Chinese people. Practice proved that the Eighth Route Army was invincible because it had the party's staunch leadership, the massive support of the people, the strong anti-Japanese bases, and adopted the strategy and tactic of people's war.

Shaanxi is a land of heroism. It was the place where the Eighth Route Army launched a war of resistance behind enemy lines and was one of the major battlefields. In the arduous struggle during the eight-year war of resistance, the soldiers and people in Shaanxi fought side by side, with people from the Peasants' Salvation Society, Workers' Salvation Society, Youth Salvation Society, Women's Salvation Society, and Children's Group all participating in the war. In eight years, 750,000 young people in Shaanxi enlisted in the armed forces, and there were a few million militiamen engaged in full-time production and members of self-defense forces. Shaanxi made a great sacrifice. More than 2 million soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded. The great sacrifice and outstanding contributions made by the people of Shaanxi will go down permanently in history and shine through the ages.

During the entire length of the war of resistance, the Eighth Route Army's headquarters was fighting in Shaanxi, contriving strategic plans and directing soldiers and people in north China to wage a life-and-death struggle against the Japanese aggressors. Many leaders of our party and high-ranking generals of our Army once worked and fought here, scoring many brilliant victories. Today, in commemorating the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, recalling the bloody history of 50 years ago, and remembering the earth-shaking exploits of our predecessors, we should inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the war years and create a brilliant future for us.

We should uphold the leadership of the CPC from beginning to end. Without the leadership of the CPC, there would have been no victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and there would have been no New China. This is the conclusion of history. We are now building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This is an unprecedented great undertaking. Only



by relying on the strong leadership of the party and upholding its basic line can we correctly handle complex situations we encounter in our advance. Our Army is a people's army led by the party. It should obey the party at all times. It should obey the command of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission in all actions, strive to strengthen itself, and provide a strong safety guarantee for the country's reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization drive.

We should always bear in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, our party and the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army under its leadership won the wholehearted support of the people because they faithfully fulfilled this purpose and fought hard for the interests of the people. The masses of people were educated and inspired by the practical deeds of our party and Army in serving their interests in everything they did. Because of this, the people resolutely followed the leadership of the party. If we were divorced from the people, we could not survive for a single day, not to talk about establishing and expanding anti-Japanese bases. Our party is a ruling party. It must serve the people in a better way and be constantly on the alert against the danger of divorcing from the masses or even the danger of corruption and degeneration. In everything we do, the starting point and end result should be for the interests of the people. We should always bear in mind their welfare. In accordance with the unified plan of the Central Committee, we should improve party work-style, build a clean government, and resolutely punish corrupt elements in order to safeguard the party's fine image, purify and consolidate party ranks.

We should always hold high the banner of patriotism, which is always a strong spiritual pillar for unifying the Chinese nation and is the great banner and strength for rejuvenating the Chinese nation. In the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, soldiers and people resisting Japanese aggression throughout the country faced the Japanese aggressors with one heart and one mind, bearing a bitter hatred for them and displaying high patriotic spirits. Today, the most practical and vivid content of patriotism should be concerted efforts to build China into a strong, prosperous, democratic, and civilized modern socialist country, and to bring about a leap forward for the Chinese nation. We should continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of working hard, fearing no difficulties, and advancing in the forefront, rouse ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous, and push forward the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

We should always carry forward the fine tradition of army-government unity and army-civilian unity. Shaanxi,

an old revolutionary area, has always been known for its fine tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Our Army consists of sons and brothers of the people. It comes from the people and serves the people. It should remain modest and prudent at all times, respect local governments, cherish the people, share the same fate with them, share weal and woe with them, and make new contributions to the building of material and spiritual socialist civilizations.

Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, let us rally closely round the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, advance bravely, work hard, and win new victories in reform, opening to the outside world, and the modernization drive!

#### Ceremonies Commemorate Teachers' Day

##### Li Lanqing Speaks

OW1109042595 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1204 GMT 6 Sep 95

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pan Yue (3382 6460) and XINHUA reporter Yin Hongzhu (1438 7703 4376)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA) — With the 11th Teachers' Day in our country coming soon, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee held a tea party today in the Great Hall of the People to celebrate Teachers' Day.

Li Lanqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, attended the tea party and extended cordial holiday greetings to members of the CPPCC National Committee, members of various democratic parties, and representatives of teachers and educational workers attending the meeting. He also gave a briefing on the educational reform and development situation.

Vice Chairmen Sun Qimeng and Lei Jieqiong of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee and Vice Chairmen Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Qian Weichang, and Zhu Guangya of the CPPCC National Committee attended the meeting to celebrate Teachers' Day.

In his speech, Li Lanqing said: The development of education will first rely on policies, second on input, and third on teachers. We need a large number of high-level teachers to run the schools well. Respecting teachers

and their work has become our social atmosphere. We should not only raise teachers' social status and make them the most respectable people, but should also try to increase their remuneration and make them the most admirable people in society. He pointed out: Improving the housing conditions for teachers is not a crucially important factor for stabilizing the contingent of teachers. Last November, the State Council General Office held an experience exchange meeting in Dalian on building houses for teachers, and worked out a number of proposals for quickening teacher-oriented housing construction. Being pushed by that meeting, the work of building houses for teachers has made marked progress in all parts of the country. According to incomplete statistics, in less than one year, nearly 10 billion yuan was used for teachers' housing in cities and towns of the country. To provide sufficient housing for young teachers in colleges and universities subordinate to ministries or state commissions, the State Council has decided that, in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period, an additional appropriation will be made for building houses for such young teachers on the basis of maintaining normal capital construction and housing investment in colleges and universities; and action will be taken within this year. In the future, the effort to promote house construction for teachers should not only be maintained but also increased. In about five years, the shortage of housing for teachers should be basically overcome.

Li Lanqing said: Education and training for teachers is the foundation for educational undertakings as a whole, and will ensure the constant existence of vigor and dynamism in all educational undertakings. So we must attach great importance to and adopt effective measures for teachers' training. The quality of the teacher contingent and the necessary quantity of teachers constitute the key factor for successes in education. According to our national conditions and the needs in developing education, we must place teachers' training in a strategic position in the development of educational undertakings, and must resolutely succeed in running a batch of tertiary teachers' schools and colleges. Without the support of an integrated system for teachers' education and training, it will be hard to develop basic education and vocational education. All localities and departments should adopt effective measures to improve teachers' education and to turn the teachers' schools and colleges into the best of all local schools.

Li Lanqing stressed: In the course of improving the quality of the teacher contingent, it is also necessary to make great efforts to carry out trade ethics education for teachers. Only when teachers have a high degree of political consciousness, moral integrity, and broad

and profound professional knowledge can they bring up batch after batch of students with both moral integrity and work ability and being both red and expert. At the same time, strengthening moral education for teachers and raising teachers' morality level is also an important way to solve the current problems related to the excessively heavy academic burdens for students and the deviation of laying lopsided emphasis on the rate of entering schools at a higher level.

Qian Weichang, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also gave a speech at the tea party. He said: In the present new historical course of reform and opening up, the vast number of teachers are making great contributions to the enhancement of the nation's scientific and cultural level and to the cultivation of the labor force and various types of experts with socialist consciousness. People's teachers bear a glorious historical mission, and China's vision in the 21st century will be molded by them to a large extent. We believe that with the implementation of the policy for giving priority to the development of education and with the development of the work of managing education on the basis of the legal system, the social atmosphere of respecting teachers and education will be formed better, the living conditions of teachers and the remuneration for them will be further improved, and teachers will make greater contributions to modernization in our country.

Zhu Guangyu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the tea party. On behalf of the CPPCC National Committee, he extended holiday greetings and respects to people's teachers and educational workers who are working diligently on the education front and contributing to national prosperity and to the development of human civilization.

At the tea party, Niu Xiaohua and Xie Zhihua, representatives of outstanding teachers in Beijing, and Huang Bo, representative of entrepreneurs in Beijing, also spoke. Yinfan Arts Performance Troupe of Beijing Municipality put on shows.

#### Li Peng Meets With Teachers

OW1009102695 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0929 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Premier Li Peng said that Chinese teachers should stick to the educational policy of enabling students to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

The premier made the remark here today during a meeting with 150 representatives of outstanding teachers and educators from around the nation.



The premier said that all teachers and educators should make efforts to carry out the policy for education and train more constructors and successors to China's socialism cause. This is crucial to the implementation of the principle of invigorating the country by developing sciences and technology, he said.

Li Peng extended greetings to all teachers and educators in the country on the eve of China's teachers' day which falls on this Sunday [10 September]. Some 6,000 outstanding teachers and educator will be awarded then by the Ministry of Personnel and the State Education Commission.

The premier noted that China's education case [as received] has achieved marked progress since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and that teachers' working and living conditions have also been improved to a great degree.

However, he urged local governments to pay more attention to education saying that it is the responsibility of governments at all levels to have concerns for education and strive to raise the expenditure and input in education to four percent of china's gross national product by the end of the century.

#### **Provincial Leaders Link Aid, Law, Order**

*HK1109050295 Hong Kong in English 9 Sep 95 p 7*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Leaders in several central and western provinces have warned Beijing that they might lose control of law and order without more aid and preferential policies.

The tough message was relayed by the regional cadres at high-level meetings at the north China resort of Beidaihe late last month.

The officials were asking the Communist Party leadership to take concrete action to redress the imbalance between impoverished western provinces and the rich eastern coast.

They pointed out that without central aid and special tax and investment policies their economies would deteriorate, leading to more widespread outbreaks of crime and anti-government activities.

Sources in Beijing yesterday quoted the regional "warlords" as saying that they were also losing control over economic crimes such as smuggling and corruption.

"Quite a few coastal provinces and cities have become rich because cadres there have tolerated dubious economic deals and even smuggling" one cadre said in Beidaihe.

"Unless Beijing gives us more preferential policies we may have difficulty stopping our cadres from emulating the coastal areas."

The cadres from the provinces, which include Sichuan, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Gansu and Guizhou, wanted Beijing to give them policies on a par with those in the east.

They also demanded the right to set up special economic zones.

The sources said the lobbying was effective because the leadership was concerned about worsening law and order in these areas.

Beijing was particularly nervous about an old-style peasant insurrection, which might come about through discontent over the excessively low procurement prices offered by the Government in the past two years.

Moreover, a few cadres privately threatened to expose the alleged economic crimes of a number of politically well-connected cadres in the coastal regions.

It is understood that Beijing has agreed to meet the demands of the hinterland and the west, except for the right to set up special economic zones. The exact policies and level of aid and central investment in these areas have yet to be hammered out at the fifth plenum of the party central committee.

Meanwhile, individual cadres from the coast complained about the system of the regular rotation of officials that was decided upon at Beidaihe.

"It may not be fair for officials from rich areas to be transferred to poor areas," one provincial party boss said privately.

"In backward areas these officials will have a harder time demonstrating their talents and ability."

Officials who opposed regular rotation included those from Guangdong, which has so far been successful in preventing Beijing from appointing a non-native son to the top provincial leadership.

#### **Shu Haide Addresses Law Enforcement Forum**

*OW1009171295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 21 Aug 95*

[By correspondent Zhou Jianqing (0719 1696 7230) and reporter Zhang Rongda (1728 2837 1129)]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Qingdao, 21 Aug (XINHUA) — A national forum on building up the contingent of law enforcement officials and judicial personnel was held in Qingdao city from 18 to 20 August. The theme of the forum is to exchange experience and study ways to build up, in an all-around manner, the ranks of



law enforcement officials and judicial personnel in the course of implementing the policy of reform, opening up to the outside world, and developing a socialist market economy.

Party committees and political and legal commissions from six provinces — Shandong, Guangdong, Liaoning, Henan, Heilongjiang, and Hunan — gave briefings at the forum on their experience in building up the ranks of law enforcement officials and judicial personnel. Shu Huaide, member and secretary general of the Central Commission on Politics and Law, spoke at the forum. He said: In the course of developing a socialist market economy, the overwhelming majority of law enforcement cadres and police are dedicated to their profession, cherish the people, and are honest in performing official duties. They have performed important services in safeguarding reform, development, and social stability. However, some unhealthy trends and negative and corrupt practices in society have been eroding the ranks of our law-enforcement contingent. For this reason, it is the ardent hope of the party and people — and an urgent task in terms of the current status and future needs of law-enforcement personnel — that we will build up a contingent of qualified law-enforcement personnel. [passage omitted]

Speaking of improving discipline and work style, Shu Huaide said: We should pay close attention to key problems of public concern that have aroused strong indignation in society and make them the top targets in our efforts to consolidate the ranks. We must seriously investigate and punish violations by cadres and policemen and see to it that such violations are thoroughly investigated and duly punished, not passed over or covered up. We must implement the series of regulations laid down by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission for combating corruption and promoting honesty and make enforcement of the "three prohibitions" an opening for improving discipline among law enforcement officials and judicial personnel. Mismanaged and problem-ridden units that have long failed to attack, or forcefully attack, their problems should be investigated regarding leadership responsibilities. [passage omitted]

Shu Huaide set forth leadership requirements for strengthening the ranks of law enforcement officials and judicial personnel. He said: It is a political responsibility of party committees and government at all levels to build up a "top-notch contingent of law-enforcement personnel." Party and government leaders should keep abreast of the status of law-enforcement ranks, provide political leadership over and support for law-enforcement and judicial departments, and help them solve real difficulties in law enforcement, funding, and equipment shortages.

Officials of the Public Security Ministry, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate also outlined specific requirements for strengthening personnel ranks in their respective departments.

Attending the forum were officials of party committees and political and legal commissions of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and the Central Commission on Politics and Law.

#### **New Regulations Cover Imported Radio Transmitters**

*OW1009143095 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] So as to maintain order over the airwaves, and to intensify control over imported radio transmitting equipment, the State Radio Regulatory Committee, the State Economic and Trade Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and the General Administration of Customs have jointly promulgated regulations on the management of imported radio transmitting equipment.

According to the regulations, a license system is to be adopted for the control of imported radio transmitting equipment. All radio transmitting equipment to be exported to our country must have a license for the exact model of the equipment issued by the State Radio Regulatory Committee.

For the convenience of all administrative departments, users, producers, importers, and dealers concerned, the General Office of the State Radio Regulatory Committee will regularly announce the issuance and revocation of the import licenses for specific models of radio transmitting equipment.

The regulations also include provisions on the procedures for issuing of import licenses, the procedures for import inspection, and the authority for import inspection and approval.

#### **Central Delegation Returns From Lhasa**

*SK1009042095 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1905 GMT 4 Sep 95*

[By reporters Zhen Qingdong (6774 1987 2639), Jia Fenyong (6328 1164 0516)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Lhasa, 4 September (XINHUA) — The central delegation headed by Wu Bangguo, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat under the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of

the State Council, returned to Beijing by special plane this morning by bearing the profound sentiments and friendship harbored by 2.3 million people of various nationalities throughout Tibet after their participation in the celebrating activities to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Warmly seeing the central delegation off at the airport were Pagbalha Geleg Hamgyai, vice chairman of the National People's Congress and deputy head of the central delegation, who remained in Tibet to make other inspection tours; responsible persons from the Tibet autonomous regional party and government organs, including Chen Kuiyuan, Raidi, and Gyaincain Norbu; and the representatives of people of various nationalities in Tibet.

The Gongga Airport in Lhasa was full of brilliant sunshine that day, in which colored flags were fluttering in the wind and cheers and laughing resounded. At about 0900 that morning, several hundreds of Tibetan people in their holiday best lined the streets to see the central delegation off by performing their folk dances.

Before boarding the plane, Wu Bangguo stated during the interview by the reporters: This is my second visit to Tibet. As compared with the visit paid 10 years ago, Tibet has incurred tremendous changes not only in economic construction and social development but also in urban appearance. Although we had a short stay in Tibet, we have profoundly experienced the regional development and progress through a series of celebrating activities; through our visits to the households of peasants and herdsmen; through the forums held with the cadres of various nationalities; and through our visits to the power plants and stations—including the Yangzhuoyonghu power station. The celebrating activities were very good; were filled with an atmosphere of harmony, unity, and joy; and have reflected the solid unity between the people of Tibetan and Han nationalities and proved that the Tibetan society is stable and moving upward.

Wu Bangguo pointed out: Currently, Tibet should implement in an overall way the spirit of the third work forum sponsored by the central authorities on the affairs related to the autonomous region and should further do a good job in carrying out the following two tasks: 1) By proceeding from reality, Tibet should emancipate its mind; seek truth from facts; exploit strong points and avoid shortcomings; and should accelerate its pace in developing the economy so as to enable the living standard of people to improve to a higher level and to gradually reduce the gap between coastal and inland provinces and the region. 2) Tibet should further enhance the nationalities' unity and maintain social sta-

bility. He stated: Central departments as well as various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should support Tibet as they did before; further do a good job in conducting the work to support Tibet; continuously enhance the contacts like blood and flesh with Tibet; and should gather together the people of various nationalities in Tibet to build Tibet into a new, rich, and civilized socialist region with unity. All of this represents the duty and mission imposed on us by the age. He expressed his confidence in that Tibet will certainly be able to achieve greater development and to score greater achievements through the arduous efforts made by the people across Tibet, under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core and of the State Council, and under the vigorous support given by the people throughout the country.

Returning to Beijing by the same plane were deputy heads of the central delegation—including Wang Zhaoguo, Qian Zhengying, and Zhang Wannian.

#### **Beijing Symposium Marks Tibet Founding Anniversary**

*OW1109042695 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1120 GMT 25 Aug 95*

[By reporter Ge Lai (2706 0171)]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) — The CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department, the National People's Congress [NPC] Nationalities Committee, the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee Nationalities Committee, held a symposium this morning at the Great Hall of the People to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. More than 100 people from various sectors of Beijing attended the symposium to wish Tibet "zhaxide-lai" [Tibetan] (auspicious and lucky).

Buhe, Ismail Amat, Wang Zhaoguo, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Seypidin Aze, among others, attended the symposium.

Wang Zhaoguo, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department, presided over the symposium. On behalf of the United Front Work Department, NPC Nationalities Committee, the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, and the CPPCC National Committee Nationalities Committee, he extended his warm congratulations to people of all nationalities of Tibet; and extended his high respect and cordial regards to



peasants, herdsman, workers, intellectuals, cadres, and patriotic people of all nationalities of Tibet who contributed to safeguarding and building the motherland's frontier area, and to troops of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Tibet, all Armed Police officers and men in Tibet, all public security cadres and officers of Tibet, and all comrades who had supported Tibet's construction.

Ismail Amat, state councilor and minister in charge of the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, said at the symposium: The 30 years since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region have been very extraordinary — over the 30 years, earthshaking changes have taken place in Tibet and the autonomous region has scored achievements that have drawn attention from around the world. As Tibet's economy has developed, its people's material and cultural lives have continued to improve. Tibet's Tibetan population increased from about 1 million in 1951 to 2.096 million in 1990 — as shown by the fourth nationwide census — accounting for 94.46 percent of the autonomous region's total population. Currently, Tibet's economy is developing, social stability is maintained, and nationality unity is firm; people of Tibet live and work in peace and contentment; and the autonomous region is full of vitality. I believe that anyone who respects facts and is free of prejudice will reach the same conclusion. Tibet's achievements are the victory of the people of Tibet as well as of peoples of all nationalities of the country. Every member of the Chinese nation feels elated for and is encouraged by Tibet's historical changes.

Ismail Amat said: Tibet's great changes not only are encouraging, but also have inspired us in many ways. Tibet's history and reality clearly and unmistakably tell us that only in the big family of the united motherland and only under the socialist system can the Chinese nation have its own dignity and enjoy an equal status; and only under the CPC's leadership can people of the Tibetan nationality develop, progress, and enjoy prosperity with peoples of other nationalities of the country. Over the 30 years, the state has implemented a series of special policies toward Tibet; the state has allotted over 20 billion yuan for Tibet's construction as subsidies and special funds for Tibet. This is an important reason for Tibet's development and progress.

Ismail Amat said: We also want to point out that some people still vainly attempt to use foreign forces to conduct Tibet independence activities, which completely

runs counter to the fundamental interests of Tibetan people and peoples of all nationalities of the country. Everyone who truly loves their motherland and nationality should give primary consideration to the state's paramount interests and the righteousness of the national cause; and should do things conducive to national unity, to making the country strong and wealthy, to nationality unity and progress, and things that go with historical trends, but not things that run counter to all these. Otherwise, they will be condemned by history. [passage omitted]

#### **Dissidents Harassed During Women's Conference**

**HK1109070695 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 11 Sep 95 p 8**

[By Daniel Kwan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The relatives of seven dissidents have been put under virtual house arrest or lost their freedom of movement, the US-based Human Rights in China (HRIC) said. The watchdog condemned the hardline measures by police, saying it was a gross violation of human rights, especially as Beijing is hosting the Women's Conference. It called on the international community to press China to stop the harassment immediately. "Since the meeting in Beijing is a human rights meeting, the international community cannot turn a blind eye to the serious violation of human rights happening around them," the HRIC said.

According to a statement released at the weekend, at least seven activists' families faced harassment ranging from dusk-to-dawn interrogation, house arrest or even imprisonment. The mother of student leader Wang Dan, Wang Lingyun, has lost virtually all personal freedom and has been tailed constantly by plain-clothes policemen. The HRIC said police had told Mrs Wang that the surveillance was to keep "foreigners who are attending the women's conference from visiting her family". The wife of another activist Liu Nianchun, Zhu Hainan, was also warned by police to leave Beijing during the conference. Mrs Zhu told the police that she had to stay at home to look after her family, so police put her under 24-hour surveillance and demanded that she report all her telephone conversations. Chen Ziming's wife, Wang Zhihong, was ordered by police to spend two weeks in prison with her husband, who was sent back to jail last June after being granted parole last year.



## General

### Wu Bangguo Urges Protection of State Workers

OW0909153195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1517 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xian, September 9 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Bangguo said here today that the basic life of the workers in poorly-run state firms must be well ensured so that China's reform and economic construction can go on smoothly.

The vice-premier told officials attending a three-day-long national symposium on the well-being and reemployment of workers in poorly-run state firms, which opened today in this capital city of northwest China's Shaanxi Province, that it is of vital importance to social stability to care for the daily life of those workers in state firms.

"Government Officials at various levels and leading members of the state-owned enterprises should share comforts and hardships with workers, and help them overcome their difficulties in their daily life," he said.

By the end of last year, about 34 percent of China's state-owned enterprises were making losses. The number of redundant laborers to be re-employed accounted for some 12 percent of the total work force at these enterprises, topping 10 million nationwide, experts estimated.

This year, China is pushing forward its overall reforms in state-owned enterprises and 18 pilot cities have been designated to carry out the reforms. Forty-seven enterprises have been declared bankruptcy, affecting 430,000 workers. Officials from the Ministry of Labor said 99 percent of them have been re-employed.

"To care for the daily life and reemployment of workers in poorly-run state firms has a great bearing on the relations between the broad masses and the party and government," he stressed.

Issuing subsidies and relief funds are not enough to solve problems of those workers, the vice-premier said, adding that only through carrying out further reforms can those enterprises be possibly saved.

"The merger of enterprises gives a chance for the poorly-run to step out of difficulty," he said, adding, "It also offers a chance for the better-running firms to expand themselves."

"Government's relief is necessary to guarantee the basic life of the workers and officials of those enterprises, but they should first look for ways out by their own efforts," Wu said.

### NPC Briefed on Socioeconomic Plan Execution

OW1109114995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1150 GMT 26 Aug 95

[By reporters Jia Fenyong (6328 1164 0516) and Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (XINHUA) — Chen Jinhua, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, said today: Thanks to the earnest implementation by all localities and departments of the guidelines of the central economic work conference and the Third Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], new headway has been made in reform, opening up, and economic construction. The general situation is good as the national economy continues moving toward the goal of macroeconomic regulation and control, and society is maintaining its stability.

Entrusted by the State Council, Chen Jinhua delivered a report at today's plenary session of the 15th meeting of the Eighth NPC Standing Committee regarding the implementation of the national economic and social development plan since the beginning of this year.

Chen Jinhua maintained: The general state of economic operation and social development is good, and it is mainly reflected in the following eight areas:

Continued headway has been made in various reforms of the economic system, with the principal goal of deepening the reform of state-owned enterprises. The experimental project of establishing a modern enterprise system has been carried out in a step-by-step manner; the trial "optimization of the capital structure" in 18 cities has progressed smoothly; 85 percent of enterprises have appraised their fixed assets and circulating funds; and steady progress is being made in merging enterprises or declaring them bankrupt. The new taxation system has continued to improve, and tax collection and management have been strengthened. An important step has been taken in instituting a financial legal system. Important NPC-approved financial laws, such as the Law on the People's Bank of China and the Law on Commercial Banks, have been promulgated one after another, thus enhancing the central bank's functions of financial regulation and control. Reform of the distribution system for important commodities, such as grain, cotton, chemical fertilizers, crude oil, and oil products, has continued in-depth, while that of the social security and housing systems has accelerated.

The margin of price increases has declined every month. All localities and departments have earnestly implemented policies and measures on resolutely controlling inflation and generally instituting an objective-based responsibility system for controlling prices. While reining

in excessive growth in demand in society, they have tried to increase the supply of essential goods to ensure that markets are well-stocked. The margin of nationwide retail sales price increases has diminished each month since last October. It declined from 21.2 percent in January to 14.6 percent in July, with 35 large and medium cities registering 12.8 percent. This shows that macroeconomic regulation and control, which was proposed at the Third Session of the Eighth NPC, and whose primary aim is to control inflation, have yielded remarkable results.

Economic growth rates have declined although they are within the range of steady growth. The industrial production structure has been readjusted. During the first half of this year, the gross domestic product rose 10.3 percent over the same period of last year, with the growth rate dropping 1.3 percentage points. From January to July, the nationwide industrial added value grew 13.9 percent over the same period last year. State-owned industrial enterprises have achieved faster growth rates; the industrial product mix has been readjusted; the situation is fairly good with respect to the production of marketable goods, especially those aimed at supporting agricultural production; and improvements have been made in producing industrial goods in demand.

Governments at all levels have paid attention to strengthening the agricultural sector, giving rise to good harvests of summer grain and oil-bearing crops. The central and local authorities have adopted a set of policies and measures aimed at strengthening the agricultural sector, and have increased investment in agriculture, thus inspiring greater enthusiasm for farming among peasants. Nationwide, summer grain output totals 106.55 billion kilograms, an increase of 2.25 billion kilograms over last year. The output of summer oil-bearing crops totals 9.04 million tonnes, an increase of 26.3 percent over last year and an all-time high.

The growth rate in fixed-asset investment has fallen further. From January to July, fixed-asset investment in state-owned units increased 14 percent over the same period last year, with the growth rate dropping 31 percentage points. The investment structure has improved, with investment in agriculture, forestry, and water conservancy growing 29.2 percent over the same period last year.

Exports and imports have grown rapidly, and foreign capital actually put to use has continued to increase. From January to July, exports and imports totaled \$149.8 billion, up 27.5 percent over the same period last year; direct foreign investment actually put to use rose 11.3 percent over the same period last year; and the

foreign investment structure was improved. The recently promulgated "Interim Provisions on Guiding Foreign Investment" and "Guidance List of Foreign-Invested Industries" have received favorable reaction abroad, and are expected to play an important role in guiding foreign investment.

Financial operations have been basically stable, with proper control over money supply and bank credit. During the first seven months, a basic balance was maintained between national revenue and expenditure; the task of issuing treasury bonds was completed; smooth progress was made in repaying national debt; money supply and bank credit were regulated and controlled properly; and savings deposits in urban and rural areas were 106.5 billion yuan more than in the same period last year. Moderately tight monetary policy has yielded some results, thus relieving inflationary pressure.

Scientific, technological, educational, and social programs have developed in an all-around way. The party central committee and State Council held a national scientific and technological conference, during which they outlined strategies for developing the country through science, technology, and education. Various types of education at all levels have continued to develop, and environmental protection has made some headway. Other programs — culture, news, publishing, radio, cinema, television, and sports — have also experienced some development, and the incomes of urban and rural residents have continued to grow.

In affirming achievements in implementing the national economic and social development plan, Chen Jinhua also pointed out the following existing difficulties and problems in economic development: The margin of price increases remains high and falls far short of this year's target; localities have launched many new projects despite the overextended construction scale; the agricultural sector's disaster-fighting capability is weak, floods and drought have wrought considerable damage, and this year's crop harvests face uncertain prospects; and some state-owned enterprises are fraught with production and operational woes, and the problem of debts among them is quite serious.

To achieve the goal of macroeconomic regulation and control outlined in this year's national economic and social development plan, Chen Jinhua urged: Over the next few months, we should continue to concentrate on controlling inflation, promoting healthy economic development, ensuring smooth progress in reform and opening up, and maintaining social stability. 1) We should not slacken price-related work in the slightest; should not change the goal of keeping retail price increases



below 15 percent this year; and should continue to implement various measures aimed at controlling price increases. 2) We should continue to vigorously strengthen the agricultural sector; do a conscientious job of preventing floods and combating drought; and strive for good harvests of major agricultural products this year. 3) We should strictly control fixed-asset investment, especially investment in new projects. 4) We should do a better job of reforming state-owned enterprises; quicken the pace of readjusting the product mix; improve internal management; and solve enterprises' practical production and operational problems. 5) We should continue to carry out financial and monetary reform aimed at exercising moderately tight control; vigorously promote the practice of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure; combat extravagance and waste; continue to improve tax collection and management; strictly control various expenses; further optimize the loan mix; and improve efficiency in using funds. 6) While controlling excessive growth in consumption funds, we should work conscientiously to ensure that the basic needs of low-income workers, staff members, and residents will be met.

#### Ninth Five-Year Plan To Target Eight Areas

OW0909144195 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1335 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (CNS) — According to a government source, the framework of China's Ninth Five-Year Plan covering the period from 1996 to 2000 has been approved. Broadly speaking, it covers eight areas, namely:

1. Development Target. It is hoped that the per capita GNP will reach U.S.\$1,300.
2. Improvement of the national economy. The annual growth rate is targeted at 8 to 9 percent.
3. Development of four designated core industries namely electronic-mechanical, petro-chemical, automobile and building sectors. It is planned that by the year 2000, the ratio between primary, secondary and tertiary industries will be 18.2, 52 to 29.8. The ratio between industry and agriculture will be 84 and 16. The ratio of heavy industry and light industry will be 50 to 50.
4. Fifty-five percent of the capital destined for the designated core industries will be reserved for new projects while the balance will be used to support projects carried over from the previous five-year plan.
5. To narrow the gap in the rate of economic development between the eastern and western regions, the State has promised to provide more financial resources and project finance facilities to the inland areas.

6. The overall output of the major food items, assuming a four percent growth rate per annum, is expected to be 500 million tonnes of foodstuffs and 48.5 million tonnes of meat. Cotton is expected to yield 5.25 million tonnes. By the year 2000 farmers are expected to have an annual income of RMB [Renminbi] 1,200.

7. Intensive reforms of state-owned enterprises will take place particularly with the introduction of modern business management techniques.

8. To aim at having a combined import and export turnover of U.S.\$400 billion by the turn of the century. Foreign-funded enterprises will be treated on a par with local people.

#### Commentary Defends State Enterprises Role

OW1009144795 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0933 GMT 21 Aug 95

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Jiao Ran (3542 3544): "State-Owned Enterprises — the Pillar of China's Economy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA) — As a result of the rapid development of village and town enterprises and the three types of partly or wholly foreign-owned enterprises since the introduction of reform and opening up, and the multitude of difficulties facing state-owned enterprises in the course of shifting from the planned system to the market economy, some people have begun to cast doubt on the status and role of state-owned enterprises as the pillar of the national economy. Nevertheless, ironclad facts in economic life have proved that despite the rapid development of other economic sectors, state-owned enterprises, especially large and medium ones, continue to enjoy absolute supremacy, control the country's economic lifeline, and play a role as the pillar and dominant sector of the national economy.

Data provided by the State Economic and Trade Commission shows that although state-owned enterprises now account for only 20 percent of industrial enterprises nationwide, their combined assets, sales proceeds, and sales tax revenues represent some 70 percent of the total; that although large and medium enterprises account for 20 percent of all state-owned enterprises, their combined assets, sales proceeds, and sales tax revenues represent more than 80 percent of the total. State-owned enterprises occupy a position of absolute control in important industries, such as energy, transportation, communications, metallurgy, chemicals, automobiles, aerospace, and aviation.

Another set of data offers more proof of contributions made by state-owned enterprises to national economic



development. According to statistics, profits and taxes generated by Chinese state-owned enterprises grew at an average annual rate of 22 percent from 1992 to 1994; profits and taxes delivered by such enterprises to government coffers increased at an average annual rate of 29.5 percent; and the growth in economic returns generated by such enterprises outstripped economic growth. Moreover, the composite index of economic returns for large and medium state-owned enterprises was 9.6 percentage points higher than the national average for the industrial sector. Since 1992, the total output value of state-owned industrial enterprises has grown at an average annual rate of 8 percent or more. Had state interests in joint stock enterprises, Sino-foreign joint ventures, and joint urban and rural enterprises been included, the growth rates of state-owned industrial enterprises would have been higher.

It should be noted that after 10-plus years of reform, state-owned enterprises have generally grown more dynamic, with a sizable number becoming legal entities and major competitors in the market that operate independently and are responsible for their own profits and losses, and their own decisions about operation and expansion. Many large and medium state-owned enterprises and enterprise groups with dynamic mechanisms, high economic returns, and good reputations have come to the fore. This fully proves that state-owned enterprises can do well even as a socialist market economy is being developed.

To be sure, we should also realize that some state-owned enterprises still face many difficulties and problems as they compete in the market. Small and medium state-owned enterprises, in particular, are more trouble-ridden. Precisely because of this, we need more urgently to intensify our efforts to reform the economic structure and state-owned enterprises so that the state-owned industrial sector will develop a sound operating mechanism, extricate itself from adversity, and generate high economic returns at an early date.

We must realize that our goal is to establish a socialist market economy. The survival of efficient enterprises and the elimination of inefficient ones are the common laws of the market economy. Even in economically developed countries, a substantial number of enterprises are closed, declared bankrupt, or merged each year during the course of competition in the market. Therefore, we should pay attention to invigorating the entire state sector of the economy, not just individual enterprises, during the course of intensifying the reform of state-owned enterprises. Our goal is to let the state sector control the entire economic lifeline and play a dominant role in the national economy; it is not to saddle the state with unlimited responsibility for each and every

state-owned enterprise, and undertake all of enterprise risks.

The special status and role of state-owned enterprises in our national economy dictate that we must show stronger determination and confidence in running them well. After putting reform into practice for a decade or so, we have defined the direction, guiding ideology, and ways and means for the reform of state-owned enterprises. As long as we conscientiously intensify enterprise reform in accordance with the plans of the party Central Committee and State Council, state-owned enterprises will surely play an even greater role in and make more contributions to China's economic development.

#### Commentary Stresses Marketing, Quality

OW1109065995 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0829 GMT 24 Aug 95

["Weekend Economic Commentary" by XINHUA reporters Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524) and Zhou Liang (0719 0081): "We Must Make Quality and Efficiency Our Priority in Economic Growth"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) — An economic growth without corresponding quality and efficiency improvement is essentially bogus growth.

The rapid growth of China's national economy since its reform and opening up has attracted worldwide attention. The process of its economic growth is a reflection of the unity between efficiency and pace. However, the problem of placing undue emphasis on production to the neglect of marketing and on output to the neglect of efficiency and quality prevailing in the era of the planned economy still haunts China's industries today.

In recent years, we have witnessed the best period for China's industries, which have been developing rapidly, healthily, and steadily. Its industrial product quality, mix, and sale as well as enterprise efficiency are notably better than in the past. However, statistics show that the selling rate of China's industrial products for the first half of 1995 was 94.5 percent, below the 96 percent annual target. At the same time, the rate of capital used by industrial enterprises for finished products was still quite high, and the accounts receivable remained very high. Experts are not optimistic about the second half of this year.

To resolve the question of enterprise efficiency, China's industries have consistently attached importance to the work of restricting production, reducing inventory, and promoting sales. All localities and enterprises are asked to restrict or stop the production of unsalable goods,

increase the production of readily salable goods, make production plans based on market demands, and improve quality and efficiency in our economic growth from the roots. Thanks to efforts made by various quarters, the product selling rate reported by industrial enterprises for the first half of this year rose 1.9 percentage points from the same period last year, and the number of days products stay unsold was reduced by 3.8 to 42.2. Despite these achievements, various other norms were not satisfactory. A primary reason was that some localities still emphasized industrial production scale and production output, regarding increases in production scale as an achievement or glory and ignoring the work of limiting production, reducing inventory, and promoting sales, which are essential to fundamentally resolving the question of low enterprise efficiency.

Goods are produced for sale in the marketplace to make a profit. This is not a profound economic theory. However, the problem prevailing among a number of leading comrades and personnel in charge of enterprises is their single-minded pursuit of production and their negligence of market demands. When there is a large inventory, continued production means inefficient use of capital and a serious waste. Enterprises currently face acute shortages in circulating funds and owe large amounts of loans. This phenomenon has much to do with their large inventories.

Recently, the State Economics and Trade Commission asked various localities and departments to prepare and make public on a regular basis a list of products that are readily salable, salable, and unsalable. They are asked to induce enterprises to reduce, stop, or change the production of overstocked goods that have no markets by means of credit control and by limiting the supply of electricity and raw and semifinished materials and the availability of transportation. This is a major step toward improving the quality and efficiency of economic growth. In addition to this, the "three no's" policy adopted in China's metallurgical and coal industries is an excellent way to resolving triangular debts among enterprises. This policy has produced initial results. It will certainly produce more good results if it is adopted on a wider scale. As China is in a period of economic restructuring and enterprise retooling, government guidance and macroeconomic regulation and control are indispensable.

According to experts, resolving the problems facing Chinese enterprises today requires, first, strictly controlling the scale of investment in fixed assets so that available funds can be used in the production of goods that have a market and can generate economic results; and, second, implementing the "three no's" policy among enterprises to resolve the triangular debts issue. These two

measures will put pressures on enterprises and constitute a test for them as well. For overstocked goods, the first thing we must do is not to produce more but to increase the marketing force, earnestly carry out sales promotion, and pay attention to raising product quality and adjusting product mix.

**Coal Industry To Further Open to Outside**  
OW0909142895 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1411 GMT 9 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xiamea, September 9 (XINHUA) — China's coal industry will adopt some new measures to open it wider to outside world.

The new measures will include using more overseas investment, expanding export of coal, its related products and coal mining equipment, and extensively conducting international technological exchanges and cooperation, according to Minister Wang Senhao of the Chinese Coal Industry.

The Minister made the remarks here today at an international symposium held during the '95 Fujian Investment and Trade Fair.

As a host of this fair, the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry put forward more than 300 projects for overseas investors at the fair.

Minister Wang said that his ministry will accelerate its pace of using direct overseas investments in upgrading old coal mines and building new ones.

The ministry will increase the annual coal export to 50 million tons by the year 2000, Wang disclosed.

At present, China has 104 major state-owned coal mines, more than 1,600 state-owned local coal mines, and more than 80,000 township coal mines, with a total production capacity of over 1.2 billion tons annually.

It is learned that during the 1978-1994 period, China's coal industry imported 3.12 billion U.S. dollars-worth of technology and equipment from overseas. Meanwhile, China used a total of 3.76 billion U.S. dollars of overseas investments. The coal export during the period topped 180 million tons, earning a total of 6.7 billion U.S. dollars.

## Finance & Banking

**People's Bank To Improve Oversight of Sector**  
OW0909154095 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in English 1200 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (CNS) — In the second half of this year, the People's Bank of

China (PBC) will maintain its tight monetary policies so as to restrict inflation below 15 percent, the target set at the beginning of this year.

Credit, particularly for fixed asset investment, will be subject to strict controls imposed by the PBC by confining lending to RMB [renminbi] 570 billion and restricting the growth in money supply.

The PBC will strengthen its supervision over the financial sector, particularly the banking sector, according to the Chinese People's Banking Law and the Commercial Banking Law. The administration of state-owned commercial banks will be strengthened through the process of reform. Moreover, the PBC will formulate policies for maintaining the assets of financial institutions, and separate the administration of state-owned commercial banks from their trust investment companies.

The Bank is to experiment with co-operative banks in the cities and draw up a plan for their establishment in the rural areas. Moreover, it will study economic control measures, including those for the establishment of a central treasury bond registration company, the improvement for the money market, the use of interest rate for economic fine tuning and further improvement of macro-economic adjustment.

**Securities Commission Regulates Futures Trading**  
*OW0909154595 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in English 1335 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beijing, September 8 (CNS) — A circular recently released by China's Securities Regulatory Commission stipulates that the nation's futures exchanges must make public spot market prices and not determine those prices by themselves. Further, the exchanges will not be permitted to exchange cash for goods at the time of delivery.

The circular said a small number of futures exchanges were recently found to be making their own decisions on spot prices and using these prices as a basis for cash against goods delivery. Such practices were less transparent and contrary to the principle of openness, fairness and justice in futures trading. Hedging, a function of the futures market, could not therefore be fully utilized.

The circular urged those involved to stop fixing prices in this way and adopt the physical market price. Effective measures should be taken to ensure market stability.



**East Region**

**Fujian Screens Fee Collections on Enterprises**

**OW1109121595 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese**  
**24 Aug 95 p 1**

[By Ye Rong (0673 2827): "Provincial Party Committee, Provincial Government Take Action To Screen Collection of Fees Other Than Taxes From Foreign-Funded Enterprises in Order To Create Still Better Environment for Attracting Foreign Capital"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Wanton fee collection from foreign-funded enterprises has already aroused keen attention from the highest provincial authorities. On 1 August, Jia Qinglin, secretary of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial leading group on foreign capital, spoke at the leading group's meeting, pledging to promptly and seriously investigate various fees to improve the investment environment. On 18 August, a screening team, set up with Jia Qinglin's approval and headed by Vice Governor Zhang Jiakun, was inaugurated. Thus, a drive to investigate collection of fees other than taxes from foreign-funded enterprises will be carried out across the province from the end of this month.

According to the results of surveys by the relevant departments, collection of fees other than taxes from foreign-funded enterprises is rather serious in Fujian and has not only impeded the construction of Fujian's soft environment, but has also abetted corruption and evil practices among trades and professions. Foreign investors are especially critical of the following problems: numerous collection agencies and confusion in their operations; and foreign businessmen's heavy financial burdens caused by payment of various fees.

With the relative diminishing of preferential policies and geographical advantages, Fujian is facing grim challenges and competition in attracting foreign capital. Hence, cleaning up the soft environment for investment has become particularly important. The current drive to investigate fee collection is aimed at building up Fujian's strength for absorbing foreign capital. According to a briefing, the scope of investigation covers fees which have not been approved by the provincial government. Even those already approved will be screened and, after joint examination with departments concerned, will be listed on a "clearance card" for foreign investors. Moreover, a "single window" method will be implemented for collecting fees from foreign-funded enterprises, with all revenues to be incorporated into the provincial financial management. Fujian will, in principle, not increase categories of fees for foreign-funded enterprises for some time to come. [passage omitted]

**Shanghai Reports Export Increase Weakening**

**OW1109040995 Beijing XINHUA in English**  
**0324 GMT 11 Sep 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 11 (XINHUA) — The Shanghai port has recorded slower speed in the increase of export volume in the past two months, according to statistics from the Shanghai Customs.

Shanghai port's total export volume reached 2.8 billion U.S. dollars in June, a jump of 78 percent compared with the same month last year. In July and August, it handled 2.3 billion and two billion U.S. dollars worth of export commodities, growing by 58 percent and 39 percent respectively.

Experts say the appreciation of the Chinese currency against the U.S. Dollar and the government's lowering export tax rebates are the major reason for this slowing down of the increase.

From January to August, the Shanghai port turned out a trade volume of 28.4 billion U.S. dollars, representing an increase of 38.4 percent over the same period of last year. Import volume reached 13 billion and export volume, 15.4 billion, rising 24 and 53.3 percent respectively.

**Jiangsu Begins Organizational Reform**

**OW1109032995 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese**  
**12 Aug 95 p 1**

[By reporter Shen Wei (3088 0251)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jiangsu began to enforce a reform plan for provincial-level party and government organs following its approval by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. On 11 August, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held a mobilization meeting to promote organizational reform for provincial-level party and government organs. At the meeting, party members and cadres were called upon to unify their thinking, define their tasks, ensure the smooth progress of organizational reform, and bring about faster and better development of economic construction, reform, and opening-up in the province.

Attending the meeting were provincial party and government leaders including Chen Huanyou, Zheng Silin, Cao Keming, Gu Hao, Xu Zhonglin, Ji Yunshi, Yu Xingde, Liang Baohua, Wang Rongbing, and Zhang Huaixi. Chen Huanyou, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Zheng Silin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Jiangsu, both delivered important speeches at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Xu Zhonglin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee. Also attending the

meeting were persons in charge of various departments and commissions under the provincial CPC committee, as well as various commissions, offices, departments, bureaus, and units directly under the provincial government.

In his speech, Chen Huanyou pointed out that enthusiastic promotion of party and government organizational reform was one of the tasks decided at the 10th CPC National Congress and an important task that will affect the overall cause of socialist modernization; hence it is of great significance to promoting reform. In making the people of Jiangsu comfortably well off, comprehensively realizing modernization in Jiangsu, and establishing a socialist market economy, it is necessary for the provincial-level organs to have a corresponding organizational setup and a division of labor in functions. The provincial party committee and provincial government have made long preparations to carry out organizational reform. The plan, which was approved by the CPC Central Committee, not only incorporated the central government's guidelines on organizational reform, but also was in accord with Jiangsu's requirements. The goals of the ongoing organizational reform are to change functions, to smooth out various relations, to increase efficiency, to establish a highly efficient and flexible command system, in order to effectively ensure the implementation of the party line, principles, and policies. Therefore, we must understand organizational reform strategically, must genuinely unify our thinking, and enhance the sense of responsibility and urgency in doing organizational reform work well. Chen Huanyou pointed out that changing functions is the top priority in the present organizational reform. Therefore, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the task of changing functions and to promote the administrative management system and party and government organizational reforms, to realize the separation of government functions from those of enterprises, and to establish a sound macro-control system through readjustment of functions and through personnel redeployment. Chen Huanyou called on departments and units to establish a concept that takes the overall situation into consideration, to strengthen leadership, and to enforce discipline, so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the organizational reform plan.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government, Zheng Silin mobilized manpower to carry out organizational reform in provincial-level party and government organs. He pointed out that the present setup of party and government organs in Jiangsu has been in place since the 1983 organizational reform. Over the past decade, it has played a positive role and contributed greatly to implementing the principles and

policies of the party and the state and in promoting Jiangsu's reform, opening-up, and economic and social development. However, the constant deepening of reform has exposed problems in the areas of organizational establishment and distributing functions among the provincial-level organizations; hence the need for organizational reform. Only by aggressively tackling organizational reform, overcoming shortcomings in current organizations, smoothing various relations, reducing personnel, simplifying administration, and further build socialist democracy and the legal system in a down-to-earth manner, and strictly enforcing rules and regulations, will it be able to further increase the efficiency of party and government organs; forge a closer relationship between the party and the masses, the government and the masses, and the cadres and the masses; prevent and nip corruption in the bud; better undertake the heavy tasks of serving the reform, opening up, economic construction, grass-roots units, and for the vast number of the people.

Zheng Silin stressed that carrying out organizational reform at provincial-level organs at present is an important task for Jiangsu. He called on departments to follow the plan approved by the central government and the unified arrangements made by the provincial CPC committee and provincial government, to enhance leadership, to enforce discipline, and to ensure the smooth progress of the organizational reform at provincial-level organs.

In line with the plan approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on reforming provincial party and government organs and with the suggestions on enforcing reform measures at provincial-level party and government organs, there are 56 provincial-level party and government organs, of which nine are provincial party committee organs and 47 are provincial government organs, representing a reduction of 29 organs from the present number of 85, or a reduction rate of 34.1 percent and 24.9 percent, respectively, in the number of organs and in the number of personnel. Jiangsu also set up 13 special management organs. The following features characterize Jiangsu's reform of provincial-level organs. First, reform stresses change of functions. The entire reform plan emphasizes changing functions, smoothing relations, practicing separation of the functions of government from those of enterprises, enhancing macro-control, and improving the government supervision system. Second, reform upholds the principle of simplicity, unity, and efficiency. Jiangsu treats the goals set down by the central government as a demanding task. Third, Jiangsu proceeds from reality. To ease transition from one function to another, departments becoming economic entities still retain the function of managing business sectors within a certain period.



**Jiangsu Holds Enterprise Management Meeting**  
*OW1009161495 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese*  
*13 Aug 95 p 1*

[By reporter Shen Zhongchu][3088 0112 2806]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government convened a meeting on experimentation with the modern enterprise system in Nanjing 11-12 August. Responsible officials of relevant provincial commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus, deputy mayors in charge of enterprises, directors of planning commissions and commissions for economic restructuring, and directors (managers) of 127 provincial-level pilot enterprises and three state-level pilot enterprises were present at the meeting.

Deputy Governor Chen Biting outlined plans for the next phase of experimentation with the modern enterprise system. He said that the overall goal is to advance reforms on all fronts with the focus on establishing a modern enterprise system. The province's experiment with the modern enterprise system should enter a phase of substantial operation this year; we should step up efforts in devising and improving "experimental plans," speed up the transformation of pilot enterprises' corporate system, study and formulate policies for implementing the experiment, and make progress in readjusting the enterprises' asset-liability structure, reducing their rate of debts, reassigning surplus staff members and workers, strengthening the leading bodies of pilot enterprises, and setting structural standards. It is necessary to improve enterprise management and enhance external restraining mechanisms with a brand-new perception and approach; make enterprise operation more in line with market needs; improve management in terms of quality, funds, cost, and marketing; and strengthen infrastructural work. We should accelerate the pace of separating government administration from enterprise management and, through reform of the state assets management system, separate the government's social and economic administration functions from the functions of assets owners; step up macroeconomic regulation and control; manage enterprises according to law; and safeguard their authority for their own management.

Ji Yunshi, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and executive deputy governor, delivered a summing-up. He pointed out that we must reach a common understanding on the direction state-owned enterprises should take in the experiment with the modern enterprise system. We should conscientiously implement the experiment, dare to explore new ways, dare to act, and help enterprises solve their difficulties. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, leading comrades, including Zheng Silin, Ji Yunshi, and Chen Biting, conferred awards on Jiangsu's 20 exemplary enterprises and 40 outstanding entrepreneurs of 1994.

**Jiangsu Plans To Raise Rural Living Standards**  
*OW1109062095 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0603 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Xuzhou, September 11 (XINHUA) — East China's economic giant Jiangsu province plans to build comfortable living standards for all rural counties before the end of this century.

According to a local official, the province has basically achieved such standards in its southern part. But the economic gap between the southern and the northern part is still large.

Statistics show that only 72 percent of the people in its northern part live a comfortable life meeting the 12 indices set by the State Statistics Bureau, while in the southern part, the ratio is 97 percent.

In the coming few years, more attention will be paid to economic development in the northern part, especially in its 18 rural counties.

Basic infrastructure construction, economic cooperation between the north and the south, scientific and technological education and aid-the-poor projects were given priority on government's work agenda.

The nine poor counties will bid farewell to poverty within three years and realize comfortable standards in five years, according to the local government's plan.

**Jiangxi's Silicon Production Facility Opens**  
*OW0909040895 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0323 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanchang, September 9 (XINHUA) — A large organic silicon production base with an annual output of 10,000 tons has gone into operation in Yongxiu county, in east China's Jiangxi province.

The Xinghuo Chemical (Spark) Plant of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, China's largest organic silicon producer, boasts more than 60 percent of the country's organic silicon production capacity.

Organic silicon is in wide use in such fields as aviation, space flight, electronics, electrical engineering, textiles, light industry, building construction, machinery, medicine, and foodstuff.

China has an organic silicon-making history for some 40 years, but produced a mere several hundred tons



of organic silicon monomer a year in the early years, lagging far behind market demand.

Then, a 1,000-ton organic silicon plant was built at the Xinghuo Chemical Plant in the early 1980s, the largest of its kind in China at the time.

China's organic silicon market has had an annual growth rate of 15-20 percent and the total market demand is expected to reach some 50,000 tons by the year 2000.

Mao Guozhen, director of the plant, said that negotiations are under way for the construction of a new organic silicon plant with a French partner, saying that it is expected to lift its annual production capacity to 50,000 tons.

**Shanghai's Industrial Production Maintains Growth**  
*OW1009020495 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0115 GMT 10 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 10 (XINHUA) — Shanghai's industrial production continued its steady and fast growth in the first eight months of this year, according to statistics released by the municipal Statistics Bureau.

The figure showed that Shanghai, the largest industrial city in China, registered a gross industrial production value of 334.1 billion yuan from January to August, up 17.3 percent over the same period of last year.

It delivered industrial products valued at 49 billion yuan for export, up 45.4 percent over the same period of last year. And 97.2 percent of the industrial products turned out during this period was sold, up 0.59 per cent.

The figure also showed that the "flagship" industries of the city developed at a speed higher than the average. The total output value of auto industry grew by 25.5 percent over the same period of last year. Some 92,500 sedans were produced in this period.

Sources from the Statistics Bureau said that due to the rise in raw material price, wages and other costs, the economic efficiency of industrial enterprises saw some setbacks this year. Sources also said that the city's industrial sector was trying to further expand market and cut costs in a bid to earn a monthly profit of 2.5 billion yuan for the rest of 1995.

**Shanghai Builds Underground Shopping Center**  
*OW0909033295 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0140 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Shanghai, September 9 (XINHUA) — An underground shopping center beneath the People's Square in downtown Shanghai, with 100 shops and a floor space of over 10,000 sq, built by the Shang-

hai Underground Space Development General Co. and Burlingame Intertron Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong, is rated as China's largest.

According to local officials, the shopping center, which is 300 meters long and 36 meters wide, is the first underground commercial street built in China in accordance with international standards.

It is tastefully decorated and a dozen well-known companies are planning on opening shops. Elevators carry customers up and down. It has its own telecommunications system, and is connected with the subway and an underground parking lot.

A Hong Kong company will provide the underground shopping center with managerial expertise, and a commercial affairs office will open to answer questions about imports and exports, customs, and storage of goods in warehouses.

The shopping center has begun operations on a trial basis and is expected to open officially on September 29, local officials said.

**Zhejiang Congress Committee Meets, Hears Reports**

*OW0909170995 Hangzhou Zhejiang People's Radio*  
*Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Sep 95*

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The 21st meeting of the eighth provincial people's congress standing committee held its second plenary session this morning.

The session heard Governor Wan Xueyuan's report on personnel appointments and removals; a "report on Zhejiang's 1994 final accounts" made by Wen Lihua, director of the provincial finance department, on behalf of the provincial government; a "report on examining Zhejiang's 1994 final accounts" by Fei Gennan, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Finance and Economic Committee; and a "report on strictly enforcing laws and strengthening the work of people's courts."

The session also heard explanations on the "procedures (draft) for pooling funds for conscription duty in Zhejiang Province" made by Huang Rongbo, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Law Committee; on the "regulations (draft) of Zhejiang Province governing acceptance of donations from overseas Chinese" made by Zhu Huizhen, director of the provincial overseas affairs office, on behalf of the provincial government; and on the "regulations (draft) of Zhejiang Province concerning collection of taxes from individual industrial and commercial units in urban and rural areas" made

by Lu Qianshou, director of the provincial state taxation bureau, on behalf of the provincial government.

Wang Qidong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, chaired the session. Vice Chairmen Xu Xingguan, Yang Bin, Li Debao, Kong Xiangyou, Zheng Shu, and Mao Zhaoxi, and Secretary General Song Yikang were present at the session. Chief Procurator Ge Shengping of the provincial people's procuratorate and other officials observed the session.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangzhou Police Cleared of Wrongdoing

OW1009134095 *Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin* 0400 GMT 8 Sep 95

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] This morning, the Information Office of the Guangzhou City Government and the provincial procuratorate jointly held a news briefing to announce the conclusion of an investigation into an incident in which (Zhang Tianhong), a writer from Jilin, was supposedly beaten to death by police and security men in Guangzhou.

At the news briefing, (Huang Yongsheng), director of the Law Enforcement Discipline Inspection Section of the Guangdong Provincial Procuratorate, read the conclusion of the investigation.

He said: On 22 November 1994, following an incident involving Zhang Tianhong, a worker of Changchun Studio, people who had relations with Zhang used various mass media to falsely spread accusations that Guangzhou City's public security organs used violence and beat Zhang to death, because they did not really know the facts. The provincial procuratorate organized a joint investigation group with the authorization of the provincial people's congress to carry out careful investigations. It was found that early in the morning of 22 November, Zhang argued with the staff of the hotel where he was staying because the television set in his room was damaged. When Zhang wanted to check out, the hotel staff demanded 300 yuan compensation for the damage to the television set. Zhang and his brother refused to pay compensation and left the hotel. The security personnel of the hotel then chased Zhang and turned Zhang over to patrolling policemen. On the way to the police station, Zhang jumped from the police vehicle and was seriously injured. He later died in hospital because of the seriousness of his injuries.

Huang Yongsheng also said when announcing the investigation result: Zhang Tianhong's death was caused by serious injuries to his head when he jumped from the vehicle, and investigators did not find any misconduct

by law enforcement personnel. The public security personnel did not beat Zhang and his brother at all.

#### Guangdong Exhibition Exposes 'Sabotage'

OW0809122495 *Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin* 1000 GMT 6 Sep 95

[From the "Provincial News Hookup" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] A Guangdong provincial exhibition on state security, cosponsored by the provincial party committee's Propaganda Department and the provincial state security department, opened at the Guangzhou Art Gallery today. Chen Shaoji, member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the provincial party committee, attended and spoke at the opening ceremony.

Showing a host of tricks and data from real criminal cases, the exhibition exposes infiltration and sabotage against China carried out by espionage agencies and hostile forces outside the territory.

After its conclusion on 26 September, the exhibition will also be shown in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shaotou, and Huizhou.

#### Zhao Fulin Inspects Guangxi Localities

OW0909162295 *Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese* 12 Aug 95 p 1

[Report by reporter Luo Haihong (5012 3189 7703): "During Inspection Tour of Hengxian, Lingshan, and Pubei, Zhao Fulin Underscores the Need for Coastal Regions and Areas in Southeast Guangxi To Take the Lead in Achieving A Fairly Comfortable Standard of Living"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] From 4 to 10 August, Zhao Fulin, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, toured Hengxian, Lingshan, and Pubei, and had informal discussions with some county (city) party committee secretaries and county heads (mayors) in such prefectures and cities as Nanning, Yulin, Qinzhou, and Beihai. Zhao Fulin pointed out: By the turn of the century, we should have established a socialist market economic system, and achieved a fairly comfortable standard of living for the people. The completion of the two major tasks of reform and development is both glorious and arduous. Leaders at all levels throughout the region should have a strong sense of historical responsibility and urgency, and lead the broad masses of cadres and people in making concerted, strenuous efforts. The relatively economically developed coastal regions and areas in southeast Guangxi should quicken the pace of construction; set examples for and impart their experiences



to other regions; and take the lead in achieving a fairly comfortable standard of living. [passage omitted on an episodic description of Zhao's tour]

During his informal discussions with some county (city) party committee secretaries and county heads (mayors) during the inspection tour, Zhao Fulin expressed his important views on how the region should realize its goal of achieving a fairly comfortable standard of living.

**We should seize opportunities and meet challenges.** Zhao Fulin pointed out: Over the next five years or so — that is, from now until the turn of the century, Guangxi will face rare opportunities, as well as fierce competition and grim challenges. Speaking of opportunities, the current environment in our country for developing a socialist market economy is excellent. During the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," our region made fairly rapid progress in economic construction, making some headway both in enhancing its economic strength and gaining reform-related experience. Our region is now in a new development period marked by political stability, social stability, and ethnic unity. During the "Ninth Five-Year Plan," our region's seabound passageway will play its role, and the Nanning-Kunming Railway will be open to traffic. These will play a tremendous role in promoting Guangxi's construction and development. Leaders at all levels should pay attention to studying new circumstances, judge future developments from minor clues, and seize opportunities. We must have a sense of urgency and crisis about challenges and competition; evaluate the work of prefectures, cities, and counties against their performance in achieving a fairly comfortable standard of living; know where we lag; and foster a lofty aspiration to self-reliance and hard work. The regional party committee's decision to wage a drive this year for selecting advanced prefectures, cities, and counties in the quest for a fairly comfortable standard of living is intended to foster a sense of urgency throughout the region.

**We should continue to emancipate the mind and change concepts.** Zhao Fulin said: The purpose of emancipating the mind and changing concepts is to unswervingly adhere to the party's basic line. At no time should we waver in taking economic construction as the central task, and in upholding reform and opening up. At present, we should pay special attention to abolishing the concept of a single-product economy; the idea of cutting ourselves off; antiquated notions; and the sense of satisfaction arising from the mere achievement of modest prosperity for some cadres and people under the small-scale peasant economy. We should guide people into the market; conscientiously act in accordance with the laws of the market; and seek development amid market competition.

**We should continue to readjust the industrial structure and deepen reform.** Zhao Fulin pointed out: To readjust the industrial structure, we should first turn our attention to the market. We should readjust the industrial structure in light of market demand after studying issues such as whether our industrial structure is rational, and whether our industrial goods are marketable, competitive, and capable of yielding good returns. Second, we should develop pillar industries and realize optimum-scale operations. In agriculture, we should develop subtropical farming and aquaculture. In industry, we should vigorously develop grain, nonferrous metals, construction materials, machinery, automobiles, papermaking, chemical industry using forestry products, and food industry; and keep expanding their scope to achieve even better economic returns. Third, we should step up the construction of infrastructure, such as transportation and energy. Since building a seabound passageway in the southwest is an important measure for promoting prosperity in Guangxi, we should continue working hard in this respect.

**We should deepen reform in urban and rural areas, and guide enterprises and peasants into the market.** We should do a good job of carrying out reform in state-owned enterprises; contract out, lease, merge, or auction off small state-owned enterprises; declare enterprises bankrupt if they are indeed beyond rescue; and guide enterprises into the market through reform. An excellent way to guide peasants into the market is to combine the interests of companies and peasant households, and implement a stock cooperative system. We should also build more markets in cities and towns to let peasants trade in, transport, and sell agricultural and sideline products in country markets. To guide enterprises and peasants into the market, we should earnestly sum up our experiences. In doing so, we should sum up and promote what little experience we have.

**Party building is the most fundamental to completing all tasks.** Zhao Fulin pointed out: The construction of party organizations at all levels is the basis for accomplishing our great undertakings. First, we should strengthen leading bodies to improve the general quality and problem-solving ability of their members. Leading bodies should foster unity, conduct themselves honestly, seek truth from facts, and forge ahead courageously. Members of leading bodies should trust each other, support each other in their work, and foster the work style of supervising and assisting each other. Second, we should bolster grass-roots party organizations; give play to the role of party branches as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members; and accomplish the task set by the party central committee of changing the backward state of party branches in



rural areas in three years' time so that grass-roots party organizations in rural areas will become "bellwethers" and effective organizers in the people's quest for a fairly comfortable standard of living.

**Guangxi Cracks Down on Pornographic Software**  
*OW0909154295 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in English 1200 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nanning, September 8 (CNS) — Pornographic computer software has become increasingly popular in Guangxi thus causing Guangxi Police to crack down on its manufacture and sale.

Statistics from the Guangxi Department of Public Security show that, since the crackdown in mid July, departmental officials have uncovered 30 outlets involved in the manufacture and sale of pornography: 24 computers and 1,415 pornographic soft disks were seized.

Guilin, Beihai and Nanning were the target cities for anti-pornography campaign. Acting on information supplied by Ministry of Public Security, local police arrested a bevy of pornographic traders; over 60 pornographic discs were seized.

Police statistics have, for the first half of this year, revealed that Guangxi closed down 349 premises and arrested over 15,000 people involved with pornography in other words, 65 percent more closures and 23 percent more arrests compared with the same period last year.

The activities of pornographic software hawkers have been curtailed.

**Hainan Using Foreign Loans To Build Facilities**  
*OW0909033395 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Haikou, September 9 (XINHUA) — Out of 16 projects which have the approval of government departments to use foreign government loans, 11 are basic facilities in China's southernmost province of Hainan, according to local officials.

Ninety-four percent of more than 200 million U.S. dollars of foreign governmental loans are now being used by the province in constructing basic facilities.

Transport and telecommunications take the lion's share of the foreign funding, say the officials.

The province has also made great progress in using foreign governmental loans to build municipal works, such as sewage treatment and water supply projects, according to local officials.

**Hubei Succeeds in Dealing Blows at Fraud**

*SK0909051795 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The procuratorial organs throughout the province have scored greater achievements in launching the special struggle against the cases of falsifying receipts in the added-value commodities deals, of illegally selling the receipts, of falsely issuing receipts, and of issuing one type of receipt instead of others. In the January-July period this year, they registered, investigated, and handled 35 cases in this regard. The total volume of money involved in these cases reached 1.686 billion yuan. Of this volume, that of defaults of export tax and of other tax breaches reached 280 million yuan.

**Southwest Region**

**Tibet's Regulations on Opening Up, Partnership**

*OW1109021995 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 95 p 4*

[The Tibet Autonomous Region People's Government Regulations for Opening Up Wider to the Outside World and Promoting Economic and Technical Partnership — Promulgated on 25 June, 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] Article 1 These regulations are drawn up in accordance with the strategic decision made by the Third Central Forum on Tibetan Affairs for accelerating Tibet's economic development, and the forum's requirement of setting up a socialist market economic system in Tibet, for the sake of opening up Tibet wider to the outside world, encouraging businesses at home and abroad to invest in Tibet, and bringing about a sustained, rapid, and healthy economic and social development in Tibet.

Article 2 Resources and industries within Tibet — with the exception of those that are managed, controlled, and monopolized by the state — are opened equitably to state-owned, collective, foreign-funded, incorporated, and private economies, regardless of their geographical locations, or the nature of the trades and departments to which they are related.

Article 3 Outside investors' legitimate rights and interests are protected according to the relevant laws and regulations of the state and the autonomous region.

Article 4 Outside investors may operate their businesses in any one of the following areas:

(1) Setting up various forms of private businesses, joint ventures, and cooperative businesses; or establishments providing scientific, technical, educational, cultural, health, and other social services.

(2) Forming partnership with enterprises in Tibet; leasing or purchasing them or merging with them for business operations; or purchasing their stocks, or acting as their proprietary companies; or setting up business groups.

(3) Transferring technologies to units or individuals in Tibet, establishing technical cooperation projects with them, or undertaking their technical operations by contract.

(4) Developing compensatory trade; engaging in processing supplied materials, producing goods according to supplied designs, or assembling supplied parts.

(5) Developing real estate and land.

(6) Setting up joint ventures and cooperative enterprises with businesses in Tibet.

(7) Conducting independently financed construction projects, business operations, and transfer businesses.

(8) Engaging in other business operations commonly practiced at home and in other countries.

**Article 5** The handling of investors' investment applications shall be simplified and on a priority basis, and integral consultative and agent services shall be provided.

**Article 6** Investors are encouraged to invest in the following industries:

(1) Farming and breeding; development of barren hills, slopelands, and river banks for forestry; leasing of cropland, vegetable plots, orchards, and ranches for operations; processing of agricultural, livestock, and timber products; development of areas for demonstrating production of high-yielding, effective, and quality agricultural crops; planting cash crops.

(2) Developing land for industrial use; purchasing, leasing, and contracting part or all of enterprises' fixed assets for business operations; producing or processing high-technology and ordinary products independently or cooperatively, or through forming joint ventures.

(3) Finding and mining mineral resources, processing mineral products, and leasing and contracting medium and small mines for business operations.

(4) Building roads, bridges, and ferry piers; operating passenger and cargo transport businesses; setting up auto repair shops and gas stations; setting up joint or cooperative civil air transport businesses (including helicopter transport) to provide charter flights and catering services.

(5) Building power stations to utilize hydroelectric, thermal, geothermic power and wind energy.

(6) Developing and managing real estate or land for commercial businesses, housing construction, and tourism; investing in building tourist hotels, restaurants, entertainment centers and gymnasiums; investing in providing information consultations services; and investing in building education and health facilities.

(7) Encouraging investors to take advantage of central authorities' preferential policies for Tibet and set up border trade facilities, build bases producing or processing export goods, and set up experimental retail outlets and foreign trade joint ventures (foreign trade businesses that use foreign capital).

(8) Undertaking services for the well being of the handicapped.

**Article 7** Enterprises that outside investors have established in Tibet are entitled to full operating rights.

(1) These enterprises have the authority to decide on the way they hire and pay their workers and the way they operate their businesses in accordance with relevant Chinese laws.

(2) These enterprises may acquire loans from banks in Tibet the same way the local businesses do.

(3) These enterprises, whether they are independently funded businesses or joint ventures, may take part in border trade between Tibet and its neighbors, and enjoy the same preferential treatment.

(4) Those enterprises that produce goods for export, and the joint ventures that have been approved to import goods for retail as well as to export goods, have the rights to import goods they sell and export the goods they produce.

(5) Foreign-funded productive enterprises and research units do not need a license for importing the machinery, raw and semifinished materials, and parts they need to fulfill their export contracts provided these goods are imported through airports or overland in Tibet; these goods shall be managed by the customs office. The license they need for importing goods overland will be issued on a priority basis.

(6) Enterprises established by outside investors are entitled to preferential insurance rates for insurance policies they purchase in Tibet.

(7) Enterprises established by outside investors are entitled to preferential treatment in terms of fuel and energy supply, and the prices they pay are the same as those paid by local businesses.

(8) Within the prescribed period of depreciation, enterprises established by outside investors may determine



the depreciation of their fixed assets, and they may also quicken the depreciation period of their machinery.

(9) Enterprises need no approval for transporting goods to be sold outside Tibet, and those enterprises that import goods and export them after reprocessing are entitled to preferential treatment, except for those goods for which the state has separate regulations.

**Article 8** Productive and developmental enterprises set up by outside investors, be they independently financed or joint ventures, pay 10 percent of their incomes as taxes, beginning with the year they start making profits.

(1) Developmental enterprises that will operate for at least 10 years are exempted for income taxes for a period of three years, beginning with the year they start making profits; and they pay only one half of their income taxes for the next two years.

(2) Enterprises that will operate for at least 10 years in developing energy, providing communications and transport services, and developing agricultural production and animal husbandry, are exempted from income taxes for a period of five years; and they pay only one half of their income taxes from the sixth to eighth years.

(3) Enterprises that engage in processing agricultural and livestock products as well as special local products, and in producing ethnic handicraft and goods catering to tourists for a period of at least 10 years are exempted from income taxes for a period of four years, beginning with the year they start making profits; and they pay half of their income taxes for two years, beginning with the fifth year.

(4) When enterprises established by outside investors in Tibet reinvested their profits in establishing new businesses or in expanding their production, the income taxes they have paid will be fully refunded provided their businesses have operated for at least five years.

(5) Enterprises that are not in Tibet but receive dividends, interests, rents, royalties, and other revenues from Tibet shall pay seven percent of their revenues as taxes, except for those that are exempted from income tax payments according to the law.

(6) An enterprise whose export revenues account for one half or more of its sales in a year pays only one half of the taxable income tax of that year.

(7) When an outside investor sets up a business in an existing enterprise or has been approved to set up a business in a piece of state-owned land, it is exempted from paying land tax or tax on using arable land for the period in which the business is set up.

(8) For an enterprise that has carried out large and medium agricultural production, animal husbandry,

communications, energy development projects, are exempted from income taxes from the first six years, and it pays only one half of the income taxes from the seventh through the 10th years, beginning with the year it starts making a profit.

(9) An enterprise that invests in setting up services that serve agricultural production, animal husbandry, peasants, and herdsmen in townships and areas smaller than a township is exempted from income tax payments, and it will be reimbursed part of the value-added taxes as a village and town enterprise.

**Article 9** The state has authorized Tibet to provide preferential treatment in terms of collection of tariffs.

(1) Tibet's tariff rules are applicable for commodities that joint-venture retail businesses have approved for import into Tibet from neighboring countries to sell in Tibet.

(2) Tibet's tariff rules are applicable for machinery, materials, office stationery, furniture, and means of transportation that outside investors import from neighboring countries for their own use in Tibet, provided the total value of imports is smaller than the investors' total investment in Tibet.

(3) Businesses processing supplied materials, producing goods according to supplied designs, and assembling supplied parts shall follow the bonded system according to state regulations.

**Article 10** When outside investors and foreign workers remit their profit earnings and incomes outside Tibet, the amount of the remittance is exempt from income taxes.

**Article 11** Investors from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas may reside in Tibet when they operate their businesses in Tibet, provided their investments in Tibet are at least \$200,000.

If an investor from another part of the country invests 500,000 yuan in undertaking part of a state project, he may establish residence in an urban area for one person. If he invests 5 million yuan in the project, he may establish residence in an urban area for not more than 10 persons.

**Article 12** Enterprises established in Tibet with outside investments are entitled to preferential treatment in terms of land use:

(1) When an outside investor invests in development of unused state-owned hills, slopelands, river banks for agricultural production, animal husbandry, and forestry, he may acquire the right of using the land allotted by the state for free; but he has to develop the land according to



contractual terms. He may not use the land for any other purpose without approval. After he has accomplished 20 percent or more of his total investment during the land use period, he may rent out or mortgage his land use right. When the period of land use is over, the regional people's government may acquire, without recompense, the land-use rights and the ownership of the buildings on the land as well as the attachments. If the land-use right is to be extended, the investor has priority in using the land and the right to transfer the land.

(2) When an outside investor invests in industrial, communications, and commercial projects, or in a service trade, or when he purchases and leases part of or an entire state-owned enterprise, he only needs to have the transfer of the land-use right processed at a land administration department and pay a management fee. He does not have to pay the transfer fee. When he has accomplished 20 percent or more of his total contractual investment within the tenure of use, he may mortgage or transfer the land-use right. If the tenure of land use is to be extended after it expires, the investor has priority in acquiring the extension.

(3) When an outside investor develops a piece of state-owned land in urban areas, he only pays a relocation fee and a fee for using the supporting infrastructure. He does not have to pay a fee for land allocation. If he develops a piece of collectively owned land, he pays a fee for using the land according to the rates set for units in that district.

(4) The longest land use period is 50 years for unused hills, slopeland, and river banks to be developed for commercial, tourism, and recreational purposes, or for the purposes of agriculture production, animal husbandry, and forestry; and 70 years for residential and industrial uses. When an outside investor has acquired the land use right, he shall proceed with the development and use the land according to the terms in the contract. The land may be transferred, rented, or mortgaged during the tenure of use.

(5) The Tibetan side of a joint venture, cooperative project, or other form of partnership may use the land it has the right to use as payment for the stocks it purchases.

(6) The transfer of state-owned land in urban Lhasa shall be handled according to relevant regulations of Lhasa.

(7) Increment tax on land value shall be paid during the transfer of the land use right.

**Article 13** The following rules apply to outside investors when they invest outside Tibet:

(1) If, after an enterprise operated with outside investment has registered in Tibet, it also operates another business or sets up a subsidiary outside Tibet either individually or with another local enterprise because of production or business needs, it may pay its income tax in Tibet at preferential tax rates. It will also receive a 70 percent refund of the taxes it had paid in the preceding two years.

(2) When an enterprise or subsidiary established in other parts of China by the enterprise operated with outside investment comes to Tibet to sell its products, the latter shall receive a refund of 50 percent of the income tax it had paid; and it will also receive a refund of the full amount of the income tax if the after-tax income is to be reinvested in Tibet.

(3) An enterprise operated with outside investment shall make its own decision with regard to capital, technology and equipment to be invested abroad; and, if it needs foreign currencies and loans for investment abroad, its request shall be examined and approved by the bank and the foreign exchange administration.

**Article 14** Any intermediary organ or individual who succeeds in encouraging investors to invest in Tibet shall, for its or his intermediary services, receive 1-3 percent of the actual investment from the capital recipient in Tibet. Whoever provides intermediary services for an enterprise or establishment in Tibet through bringing in technology and management personnel shall receive from the beneficiary in Tibet a lump sum of 3-5 percent of the additional profits that the project yields in the first year. In accordance with Tibet's regional regulations, he has to pay income tax for the sum after tax-exempted items have been deducted from it. Agencies at all levels shall assist intermediary organs in going through the collection procedures and press for payments.

**Article 15** These regulations shall prevail in case the regulations prescribed in other documents promulgated in the past contradict these regulations.

**Article 16** The General Office of the Tibet Regional Committee for Bringing in Outside Investment and Establishing Ties With Other Parts of the Country is responsible for interpreting these regulations.

**Article 17** These regulations become effective upon promulgation.

**Director Speaks on Taiwan, Reunification**

OW0809153995 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 2052 GMT 5 Sep 95

[By reporter Li Xiaozhun (26212 1321 6105)]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hong Kong, 5 Sep (ZTS) — On 5 September, XINHUA Hong Kong Branch Director Zhou Nan attended and delivered a speech at the Preparatory Committee of Hong Kong Compatriots for Celebrating the 46th PRC Founding Anniversary. He said: The call for national rejuvenation and reunification has become the common aspiration of all descendants of Yan Di and Huang Di and an irresistible trend of history. He emphasized: We have the determination and capability to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to uphold the motherland's reunification under any circumstances.

Zhou Nan said: On the question of the motherland's reunification, Mr. Deng Xiaoping advanced the great concept of "one country, two systems" for solving the Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao questions and achieving peaceful reunification. Based on this concept, President Jiang Zemin put forward an eight-point proposal for handling cross-Straits relations last 30 January. This proposal has received broad support from all Chinese people, including the compatriots in Taiwan, and the descendants of Yan Di and Huang Di abroad; and has caused significant, positive repercussions in the international community. However, while a healthy development was made in cross-Straits relations, Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] noisily advocated a "split and separate rules of the two sides." With Washington's permission, Li Denghui paid a so-called "private visit" to the United States and delivered a speech that nakedly advocated "Taiwan independence." In this way, he stripped off the mask and exposed his true countenance in embracing foreigners to earn himself dignity and in unscrupulously carrying out activities of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in an attempt to split the motherland, thereby arousing the grave indignation and strong opposition of all Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan, and the descendants of Yan Di and Huang Di all over the world.

Zhou Nan said: The incident also explains that there are people in the international arena who are not willing to see China unified and prosperous, and they always want to exploit and take advantage of the Taiwan question to benefit themselves. On such a major issue of principle concerning national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Chinese Government has no other alternative but to make the necessary response [mei you ren he xuan ze di yu di bu neng bu zuo chu ying you di fan ying 3093 2589 0117 0149 6693 2344 4104 7411

0008 5174 0008 0155 0427 2019 2589 4104 0646 2019]. He added: We have declared to the world that we are determined and capable to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to safeguard the motherland's reunification under any circumstances. We steadfastly maintain that for the sake of the overall interests of the Chinese nation, the sons and daughters of Chinese nation on both sides of the Taiwan Strait should seek common ground while reserving differences [ying dang qiu tong cun yi 2019 3981 3061 0681 1317 8381] and, on the basis of "one country, two systems" work hand in hand to promote exchange and jointly accomplish the great undertaking of motherland reunification, fighting in unity for the rejuvenation of the whole nation.

**Commentary Views Statements on Taiwan**

OW1009144895 Beijing Central People's Radio  
in Mandarin to Taiwan 2200 GMT 8 Sep 95

[Commentary: "Why Do They Make Offhand Remarks?"; from the "News and Current Events" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] While speaking a few days ago, a Taiwan official made some absurd statements. For example, he said that Confucius was a native of the ancient kingdom of Lu [located in today's Shandong], not a Chinese; and that General Guan Yu [of the ancient kingdom of Shu Han in today's Sichuan during the Three-Kingdom period] was not a Chinese but no one says he advocated an independent Sichuan. Although this kind of conceptual legerdemain and historically outrageous statement is to be scorned, it is surprising that Mr. Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui], who was present at the time, was visibly pleased as he seemed to have found someone who had spoken what had always been on his mind.

It would be going a bit too far if we said Li Denghui and the Taiwan official in question did not understand history, considering the fact that they had received higher education and are conversant with Chinese culture. Mr. Li Denghui himself has said that he is well-versed in Chinese history. Why, then, would they make such offhand remarks at the risk of incurring ridicule? This can only be explained in another way.

In recent years, some people on Taiwan island have continued to shape public opinion by every possible means in an attempt to divide the motherland. They claim that Taiwan is an island without a master, that it has never been part of China, that the people of Taiwan are not Chinese, and so on and so forth. Since they share political ideas with some elements in favor of Taiwan independence, Li Denghui and some Taiwan officials naturally echo these elements in their speeches. The

aforementioned statements on Confucius and Guan Yu, absurd as they are, imply that the people of Taiwan are not Chinese. In reality, the comparison with Confucius, one of the great men in the Chinese nation's history, and Guan Yu, the embodiment of virtue in Chinese folklore, is obviously wrong. If Confucius and Guan Yu were aware of this in the nether world, they would probably refute it.

That Li Denghui and his minions are making such groundless talk fully shows that they have grown impatient to achieve their goal of dividing the motherland. Faced with strong criticism in local and overseas media, Li Denghui and the Taiwan authorities were compelled to make some cosmetic gestures in recent months, claiming that they adhere to the one-China stand. In their actions, however, they have not stopped promoting two China's or one China, one Taiwan. Consequently, they have inevitably given themselves away in moments of indiscretion. The absurd statements regarding Confucius and Guan Yu by the Taiwan official in question, and Mr. Li Denghui's approving gesture are a case in point. How would the Taiwan authorities and Mr. Li explain this?

#### Scholar Stresses Taiwan Strait Links

OW1109064195 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0625 GMT 11 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fuzhou, September 11 (XINHUA) — Most residents in Taiwan have their ancestral

home in Fujian Province in the mainland, according to a Chinese scholar who had just attended a recent seminar on folklore across the Taiwan Strait.

Xu Yian, a scholar with the Huazhong (Central China) Teachers' University, said that since the Tang Dynasty (618-907), people from the mainland, coastal Fujian in particular, had been emigrating to Taiwan to escape from natural disasters and the chaos of wars.

In 1905, a census tells that the total population of Taiwan at that time was 3.04 million, 2.493 million of whom originally came from Fujian. By 1943, 83.8 percent of the 6.186 million residents in Taiwan claimed that their ancestors were from Fujian.

The scholar said that there are many names for Taiwan residents in ancient Chinese history books, and the name of Taiwan began to be used in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

In 1968, ruins of human activities dating back to the Old Stone Age were uncovered in Changbin Township of Taidong County in Taiwan, and in 1970 fossils of primitive men were unearthed in Zuozhen Township in Tainan County. The relics discovered in these two places are very much like those of similar historical ages found in the southern part of the Chinese Mainland.



**Ministry Discusses Upcoming U.S Economic Talks**  
*OW0809115095 Taipei CNA in English*  
*0914 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — The annual joint meeting of the ROC [Republic of China] -USA and USA-ROC Economic Councils will open Sept. 21 in Anchorage, Alaska, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) said Friday.

The American delegation, to be headed by top White House economic adviser Joseph Stiglitz, will comprise 450 trade officials, congressmen, state governors and senior business executives.

"The large delegation indicates that both the US Government and business community attach great importance to the annual meeting of American and Taiwan officials and industry executives," MOFA officials said.

Among the American delegates are Alaska Governor Tony Knowles and Senators Frank H. Murkowski (R-Alaska) and Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.)

Stiglitz, 52, will deliver the keynote speech at the opening session.

The 250-member Taiwan delegation will include Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang, Finance Minister Lin Chen-kuo, Central Bank of China Governor Sheu Yuan-dong and Director-General Lin Yi-fu of the board of foreign trade.

As many American entrepreneurs with interests in Taiwan are concerned about developments in cross-Taiwan Strait relations, Vice Chairman Su Chi of the Mainland Affairs Council will also attend the meeting to brief American business executives on the current state of Taiwan-Mainland China ties.

The theme of the five-day meeting will be "the impact of Taiwan's rapid growth on American enterprises." Major topics to be discussed will include Taiwan-US relations, banking services and investment trends, Taiwan's infrastructure construction projects, environmental protection and related trade opportunities, regional trade issues, small and medium enterprises development, and developments in Taiwan's relations with Mainland China, Hong Kong and Southeast Asian countries.

Albeit unofficial, the annual joint meeting of the ROC-USA and USA-ROC Economic Councils provides a forum for economic and finance officials and business leaders from the two countries to discuss possible cooperative projects, trade opportunities and problems they encounter.

The meeting is held alternately in America and Taiwan. The Clinton administration sent Secretary of Transportation Federico F. Pena to attend the 1994 meeting held in Taipei in line with its decision to upgrade ties with Taiwan and to allow cabinet-level officials from the two countries to exchange visits.

**Officials To Hold Washington Summit 14 Sep**  
*OW0809113495 Taipei CNA in English*  
*1000 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — ROC [Republic of China] officials stationed in North America will meet in Washington, D.C. Sept. 14-15, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) said Friday.

The two-day meeting will be co-chaired by Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Stephen S. F. Chen and ROC Representative to the US Benjamin Lu, said Tu Chu-sheng, director of the ministry's North American Affairs Department.

The meeting will discuss ways to strengthen substantive ties between the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan and the United States, Tu said.

As developments in cross-Taiwan Strait relations in the wake of ROC President Li Teng-hui's landmark visit to the US in June have drawn widespread concern in North America, vice chairman Kao Koong-lian of the Mainland Affairs Council will attend the annual working meeting.

Kao is expected to brief ROC officials stationed in the US, Canada and Mexico on the government's policy toward Mainland China and its concrete measures to boost exchanges with Mainland China.

Cross-Strait relations slid to a low ebb following Li's US visit because Beijing considered the visit a violation of its "one China" policy.

Beijing criticized the US for granting a visa to Li and has also suspended high-level contacts with Taiwan. Beijing maintains formal diplomatic ties with the US.

Tu said the MOFA has kept a close watch on developments in Washington-Beijing relations. "We have many times asked American authorities not to improve ties with Beijing at the expense of ROC interests," he added.

Tu declined comment on reports that American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) Chairman Nat Bellocchi may soon leave his post.

AIT was founded by the US in 1979 to handle exchanges with Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Bellocchi assumed his current post in July 1990. His two predecessors were David Dean (1979-1986) and David Laux (1987-1989).

#### GIO Chief Comments on U.S. Visit, UN Bid

OW1109040395 Taipei CNA in English  
0207 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 10 (CNA) — ROC [Taiwan] Government spokesman Jason Hu left for the United States Sunday to drum up support for Taiwan's bid to join the United Nations.

This was the third time Hu, also director-general of the Government Information Office (GIO), has traveled to the U.S. to promote the UN bid.

Hu said prior to his departure that recent developments in cross-Taiwan strait relations will not affect Taiwan's effort to seek UN membership.

This year's publicity drive will focus on three points — the true meaning of "one China," ROC's stance on China's reunification, and relations between pragmatic diplomacy and mainland policy, Hu noted.

As the UN General Assembly will begin its annual session on Sept. 19, Hu said he hopes his U.S. trip will help Americans as well as world political leaders to better understand the ROC's national cause.

Hu will deliver speeches in four American cities — Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In his speeches to elite members of U.S. political and academic communities, Hu said he will explain that "one China" does by no means refer to the People's Republic of China [PRC]. "I'll explain what one China has meant in the past, what it means in the present, and what it will mean in the future," he added.

"'One China' referred to a historical, geographic and cultural China in the past. Today, China is divided and ruled by two separate governments. In the future, China must be reunified under freedom and democracy," Hu said.

"It has been our basic stance that unification can only be achieved when we can guarantee democracy, freedom and prosperity for all the people of a unified China," Hu stressed, adding he will let the world know that most people in Taiwan, from president Li Teng-hui to the ordinary people, do not support Taiwan independence. "Nevertheless, we insist that there should be no timetable for China's reunification."

Moreover, Hu said he will stress that Taiwan's pragmatic diplomacy can complement its mainland policy.

"We believe that as long as Taiwan can upgrade its international profile through pragmatic diplomacy, it will be more confident in boosting relations with Mainland China, and China's unification will be more easily realized," he noted.

While in the U.S., Hu will also attend seminars on issues related to Taiwan's UN membership, current hurdles and future developments in Taipei-Beijing-Washington relations, Taiwan's international status, and its bids to join the UN and other international organizations.

All the symposiums are being sponsored by prestigious American institutions, including Harvard university and the foreign relations association.

A number of respected U.S. Taiwan and mainland Chinese scholars and experts are expected to take part in the seminars.

"We believe the events will draw great attention and response from the U.S. journalistic and scholastic circles, and thus help boost international understanding of our stance on joining the UN and other major world bodies," Hu said.

On his trip, Hu will also visit major U.S. news organizations and grant interviews to such news media as CNN, the BOSTON GLOBE and the BOSTON HERALD TRIBUNE to expound Taiwan's national goals and the latest developments in cross-Taiwan strait relations.

Hu will make a brief visit to Japan after his U.S. trip and is scheduled to return to Taipei on Sept. 21.

#### MAC Director Welcomes Remarks on Relations

OW1109084895 Taipei CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO  
in Chinese 8 Sep 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] In response to a report transmitted by the Hsinhua [XINHUA] News Agency on 6 September, that the Chinese Communists advocate continuing cross-strait nongovernmental economic and cultural exchanges and protecting Taiwan investors' interests and rights, Li Wei-lien, director of the Mainland Affairs Council's [MAC] Liaison Department, said yesterday the MAC welcomed such remarks and hoped the mainland would take concrete action to implement the claims.

The Taiwan Affairs Office under the Chinese Communists' State Council declared that the two sides should return to the principle of one China. Li Wei-lien pointed out that in November 1992, the Strait Exchange Foundation [SEF] and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait [ARATS] reached a consensus that both sides would hold their own interpretations of the one

China principle. Therefore, it was hoped that on this issue both sides would stick to that consensus. Either side should not try to force its views on the other side. As for the Chinese Communists' repeated criticisms of our efforts in exploring foreign relations, Li Wei-lien said: We must re-emphasize that expanding our presence in the international community is a must for our survival and development, and the common aspiration of the majority of people in Taiwan. Expanding our presence in the international community is not to "create two China's, or one China and one Taiwan," as distorted by the Chinese Communists.

He pointed out: At a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of our victory in the war of resistance against Japan on 3 September, President Li proposed that his six-point statement, delivered on 8 April, and Chiang Tse-min's [Jiang Zemin] eight-point speech on cross-strait relations, issued at the beginning of this year, should form the basis for promoting cross-strait relations, and represent a foundation for the two sides to seek common ground while reserving differences. We hope that on this basis, both sides can conduct practical consultations, resolve differences, and increase exchanges.

**Taiwan 'Very Flexible' on Cross-Strait Ties**

OW1109035295 Taipei CNA in English  
0226 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By K. C. Huang and Sofia Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Sept. 9 (CNA) — Taipei is very flexible and pragmatic in handling cross-Taiwan strait relations, Kao Koong-lian, vice chairman of Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), said here Saturday.

Kao, who arrived in New York earlier this week to deliver the Keynote speech at a meeting of Chinese scholars living in the eastern part of America, said Taipei sincerely hopes to improve its relations with Mainland China, which have dropped to a low since ROC [Taiwan] President Li Teng-hui made a private visit to the U.S. in June for an alumni reunion.

Kao stressed that Taipei has consistently exercised great flexibility in handling its ties with Mainland China. "We are open-minded and hold a sincere good will toward the mainland," he told a news conference held after the meeting.

Noting that many issues can be resolved through conceptual change, Kao said he believes that as long as Beijing is willing to take pains to understand Taipei's basic policy, cross-strait relations will be able to take a great step forward.

Kao added that tension in the Taiwan strait will not only hurt Taiwan, but also Mainland China. "We believe both sides should handle their disputes with reason and calm," he said.

Kao also pointed out that president Li's statement made on Sept. 3 to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the eight-year war of resistance against Japan was a response to Beijing's call for Taipei to reaffirm its "one China" policy.

Li's statement suggested that mainland Chinese president Jiang Zemin's eight-point proposal made on Jan. 1 and president Li's six-point proposal made on April 8 should be used as basic guidelines for future developments in cross-strait ties.

"We hope Beijing will pay attention to the message of good will in Li's latest statement and change its attitude toward us," Kao said.

Before China's reunification, Kao said, both sides of the Taiwan strait should treat each other with respect, good will and sincerity, and engage in peaceful competition instead of confrontation.

Kao insisted that Taipei and Beijing should have equal opportunities to take part in international organizations. "In promoting pragmatic diplomacy, we have no intention of creating two Chinas or challenging Beijing in the world community."

Stressing that pragmatic diplomacy and mainland policy can complement each other, Kao said Taipei will not slow its effort to upgrade its international profile in a realistic manner. "Nevertheless, we'll focus on improving substantive relations with other countries and will not overly play up our diplomatic offensive to avoid possible boycott by Beijing in the future," he added.

**Paper Urges Mainland Not To 'Endanger Peace'**

OW0909033095 Taipei CNA in English  
0142 GMT 9 Sep 95

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Friday made public the first white paper on the Republic of China [ROC]'s bid to join the United Nations. The white paper is aimed at lobbying more support for the ROC's bid in the international community.

The position paper, the first ever since the ROC Government began its push to join the New York-based international organization three years ago, details the ROC's motivation behind the UN bid, its goals, and its approaches to the uphill task.



The 14-page white paper contains five sections: The founding of the ROC, the historical fact of a split China, the development of the ROC on Taiwan, the backdrop against which Taiwan launched its UN bid, and international concerns about Taiwan's plan to join the UN.

Speaking on the purpose of the white paper, Foreign Ministry spokesman Rock Leag said, "the government deems it necessary to refute and clarify some perceptions distorted by the Communist Chinese regime regarding Taiwan's UN bid."

Leag referred to Beijing's claim that the ROC on Taiwan is not a sovereign state and that UN Resolution No. 2758 resolves the issue of the China seat.

He said the government hopes that the release of the white paper will make Taiwan's UN bid better understood, thus enlisting more support in the international community.

According to Leag, the ministry has published 45,295 copies of the white paper in eight languages to be distributed abroad through the ROC's embassies and representative offices worldwide.

In July, 15 UN member states again wrote a letter to UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali demanding that Taiwan's aspiration to join the UN be considered. Two previous identical attempts were killed in the steering committee in 1993 and 1994.

The ROC was a founding member and a permanent member of the Security Council when the UN was established in 1945. The UN passed a resolution in 1971 allowing Beijing to replace Taipei in the UN seat.

Since then, the 21 million people of Taiwan have been barred from participating in the UN and excluded from attending activities by UN-related agencies. "Every government in the world is entitled to strive for the right of its citizens to attend international political, economic and cultural activities," the white paper asserts.

As to the China issue, the white paper points out that at present, Taiwan and Mainland China are two territories ruled separately by two different governments. The ROC wants both sides of the Taiwan Strait to be unified under the principles of democracy, freedom and equitable distribution of wealth. However, the white paper emphasizes that before this long-term goal can be accomplished, the fundamental rights of the 21 million people on Taiwan should not be sacrificed.

The white paper stresses that Taipei's UN membership efforts are not intended to challenge Beijing's UN China seat, and urges Beijing to stop taking measures that

endanger peace and stability in the region and that harm the feelings of people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

#### Lien Expresses 'Regret' Over Unsafe Building

OW0909033895 Taipei CNA in English  
0203 GMT 9 Sep 95

[By Flor Wang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — Premier Lien Chan will be fined by the Taipei city government for renting a commercial establishment to a KTV parlor, which was charged earlier this week for jeopardizing public safety.

Officials with the office of building standards under the city government's bureau of public works said Lien, owner of the building, could be fined up to NT\$300,000 (about US\$11,000) in accordance with the newly revised construction law, which requires owners to maintain the rightful use, as well as the structure and safety, of their real estate properties.

Li Horng-ji, director of the bureau of public works, said the Versailles KTV is the first case handled by his bureau since the newly revised construction law took effect Monday.

The Versailles KTV, located in a commercial district in downtown Taipei, was shut down by the city government Tuesday because its public safety facilities failed to meet the required standards.

Water and electricity supply at the Versailles KTV had earlier been suspended by the city government after the KTV was found to be operating illegally at the location.

Meanwhile, Lien issued a statement Friday evening through a law consultant expressing regret and concern over the matter.

Lien said in the statement that he strongly supports the Taipei city government's law enforcement, as the issue of public safety is one of the top priorities of his administration.

However, he stressed that he had no knowledge of the leasing process and that the lease agreement with the KTV parlor ended after the contract expired on August 4.

#### Opposition To Announce Presidential Candidate

OW1109034995 Taipei CNA in English  
0213 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 10 (CNA) — The presidential candidate of the opposition Democratic

Progressive Party (DPP) will be formally announced Sept. 28, Chin Yi-jea, secretary-general of the party, said Sunday.

Two DPP presidential hopefuls, Hsu Hsin-liang, a former DPP chairman, and Peng Ming-ming, a former National Taiwan University political science professor, are now lobbying fiercely in their bids for party nomination. The two candidates defeated two other hopefuls in the first round of primaries earlier this year.

The second round of DPP presidential primaries kicked off in the southeastern county of Tainan on July 10. According to the schedule, 12 of the 50 public policy debates and balloting around the island, have yet to be held, including three each in Kaohsiung city, Kaohsiung county, Taipei city and Taipei county.

Chin said that although the DPP presidential candidate will be unveiled at the end of the second round of primaries on Sept. 24, the party will not formally announce the winner until Sept. 28, together with its candidates for the Legislative Yuan and National Assembly elections.

Chin said it is estimated that 300,000 people will turn out in the second round of primaries. All ROC citizens born before Feb. 28, 1976 are eligible to cast votes in the primary, regardless of party affiliation.

The DPP winner is expected to face a strong challenge from the ruling Kuomintang party, which has announced a ticket of incumbent president Li Teng-hui and Premier Lien chan, as his running mate, for the ROC's (Taiwan) first popular presidential election in March.

**Taiwan To Apply for Observer Status in OECD**  
OW0909103195 Taipei CNA in English  
0939 GMT 9 Sep 95

[By Debbie Kao]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) — Five Taiwan financial and economic agencies have been authorized to apply for observer status in working committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), sources from the Executive Yuan said Saturday.

Once Taiwan enters the OECD as an observer, full membership in the "rich men's club" will be closer, eventually widening Taiwan's room for economic activities in the international community, an official from Executive Yuan's OECD task force said.

Reference papers on Taiwan's bid to join the OECD are being prepared by the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Foreign Affairs. The papers will be sent to OECD member countries in the near future.

Among 28 OECD affiliate organizations, Taiwan is targeting five working committees, namely the trade committee, financial market committee, capital flows and invisible trade committee, international investment and multinational enterprise committee and competitive policy committee, the official noted.

The five Taiwan agencies wishing to join the five OECD working committees as observers are the Board of Foreign Trade, the Bureau of Monetary Affairs, the Central Bank of China, the Industrial Development and Investment Center and the Fair Trade Commission, respectively.

To gain observer status in the organization, Taiwan needs approval from members of the respective committees, the official said. It is generally believed that it will be easy for Taiwan to become an observer in the OECD working committees as Taiwan is already a dialogue partner and has won overwhelming recognition from other member countries for its performances and contributions on various programs, he pointed out. Taiwan became an OECD dialogue partner in 1989.

Since 1989, Taiwan has played an active role in a number of OECD seminars. In 1994 alone, Taiwan participated in six OECD seminars, and on July 10-11 this year, a Taiwan delegation took part in a dialogue meeting on regional integration and trade development in Paris.

Taiwan missions will also take part in five seminars to be held in France, Mexico and Chile this year from October to December, the official noted.

OECD, established in 1948, was the brainchild of the ex-European Economic Cooperation Organization. The economic think tank, formerly set up for rich industrialized economies, now has 25 full members.

**Li Seeks Solutions to Development Problems**

OW1109035395 Taipei CNA in English  
0155 GMT 11 Sep 95

[By Masbo Chang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Makung, Penghu Sept. 10 (CNA) — President Li Teng-hui Sunday called on government officials concerned solve problems of shortages of electricity, water supply and medical care on off-shore islands with a defiant spirit of "challenging the impossible."

He made the call while inaugurating a sea water desalinization plant and a medical care ship in Penghu county. Also attending the inauguration were Taiwan Governor Sung Chu-yu and department of health director-general Chang Po-ya.

Out of concern for army personnel and civilians living on off-shore islands, President Li, visited Kinmen and Penghu during the past two days. He was accompanied by secretary-general to the president Wu Poh-hsung, personal chief of staff to the president Chen Ting-Chong and chief of general staff Lo Pen-li. He first visited Kinmen and then arrived in Penghu on Saturday, the mid-autumn festival holiday, to extend season's greetings to the servicemen and people.

He said Saturday at a lunch with officials in Kinmen that he has studied a remarkable blueprint for the off-shore island's development, which including the construction of a sea water desalinization plant and an exclusive commercial port.

He also pointed out that the national sentiment and common interests of Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan strait will dictate the direction of cross-strait relations, and that Mainland China will eventually take a reasonable, peaceful and constructive approach toward Taiwan relations, as that is the only way to bring about the successful reunification of China.

President Li said that before reunification can be achieved, Taiwan must increase its international recognition through pragmatic diplomacy, not only to survive, but to fulfill its duty to the international community. This would neither hurt any other party, nor hinder the development of Taiwan.

He reiterated that the existence of the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu is a fact that nobody can deny. The ROC sticks to its policy of China's reunification, but pursues this goal through the national unification guidelines, which are based on the principles of democracy, freedom and the equitable distribution of wealth, rather than the "one country, two systems" proposed by Beijing.

President Li said he regrets that Mainland China is unwilling to face the history and the reality of problems across the Taiwan strait, and instead acts in a way inconducive to improving ties between Taipei and Beijing.

He added that developing a great Taiwan and building a New China is an ambitious political project that requires the full cooperation and dedication of all people involved until the goal is achieved.

**Taiwan To Launch WTO Talks With Seoul 18 Sep**  
*OW0909033195 Taipei CNA in English*  
0157 GMT 9 Sep 95

[By Flor Wang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — As part of the efforts the ROC [Republic of China] is making to join the World Trade Organization (WTO), agricultural officials will hold talks with their South Korean counterparts beginning Sept. 18 in Seoul.

The two sides will discuss the opening of each other's agricultural markets, Lin Yi-fu, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), said, expressing the hope that the two sides will be able to reach agreements on the issue based on the results of last year's negotiations.

The two sides agreed to import equal value of fruit from the other side, with Taiwan importing South Korean apples and pears, and South Korea shipping in bananas from Taiwan, Lin noted.

Meanwhile, Taiwan will also resume bilateral negotiations with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, the European Union, northern Europe and Latin America in October, according to Lin.

As to the eighth meeting of the WTO's working party on Taiwan's entry into the world trade body, Lin said that a specific date for the meeting has not yet been decided by the WTO secretariat, which first needs to complete a protocol and report on Taiwan's WTO membership bid.

As WTO membership is expected to bring a negative impact to some Taiwan industries, the BOFT will host two seminars in Taichung and Kaohsiung next month to help local businesses forge strategies in the face of strong foreign competition in the domestic market, Lin added.

**Liu Sung-fan To Visit Nicaragua, El Salvador**  
*OW0909033795 Taipei CNA in English*  
0206 GMT 9 Sep 95

[By Maubo Chang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — Legislative Yuan President Liu Sung-pan and his wife will leave for Nicaragua and El Salvador Saturday [9 September] for a week-long visit to meet the heads of state and parliament speakers in both countries, the Legislative Yuan announced Friday.

According to the Legislative Yuan, Mr. and Mrs. Liu, accompanied by his wife and a delegation of Foreign Ministry officials, will fly to Nicaragua via the United



States. They are scheduled to meet Nicaragua President Violeta Chamorro on Sept. 11 and El Salvador President Armand Calderon Sol on Sept. 13.

Liu is returning the visits by the parliament speakers of El Salvador and Nicaragua, who came to Taiwan on Sept. 5 this year, and in September of last year, respectively.

**Panamanian Envoy Presents Credentials 8 Sep**

*OW0809113795 Taipei CNA in English*  
*0935 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[By Danielle Yang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — New Panamanian Ambassador to the Republic of China [ROC] Carlos Alberto Mendoza presented a copy of his credentials to ROC Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu Friday.

Mendoza told Chien that he is proud to serve in the post and will do his utmost to strengthen the friendly cooperative ties between Panama and the ROC based on the existing strong foundation.

Mendoza stressed that Panama Government firmly supports the ROC's bid to enter the United Nations and its desire to return to the international community, and he hopes the traditional friendship between the two countries will last forever.

Mendoza, 62, is a graduate of Harvard University and served as university professor and lawyer before becoming a career diplomat. He will present his credentials to ROC President Li Teng-hui on Monday.

Meanwhile, Mendoza will actively work with the ROC Foreign Affairs Ministry to arrange Panama President Ernesto Perez Balladarez's Taiwan visit which falls on Sept. 13.

ROC Ambassador to Panama Su Ping-chao has left Panama for Taipei Thursday to assist with Balladarez's Taipei visit. This is the first time for Balladarez to visit Taiwan officially since he was inaugurated as Panama president on Sept. 1, 1994.

While here, Balladarez will call on ROC President Li Teng-hui and other ranking government officials as well as sign economic and industrial agreement with the ROC.

Balladarez will be accompanied by Panama's Foreign Affairs Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo during his three-day Taipei visit.

**Li Accepts Credentials**

*OW1109113395 Taipei CNA in English*  
*1015 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[By Danielle Yang]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 11 (CNA) — President Li Teng-hui accepted the credentials of newly-appointed Panamanian ambassador to the ROC (Republic of China) Carlos Alberto Mendoza at the presidential office Monday.

The presentation ceremony was witnessed by ROC Foreign Affairs Minister Chien Fu and Secretary-General to the President Wu Poh-hsiung. Mendoza was accompanied by Larry Wang, director of ROC Foreign Ministry's Protocol Office.

Li warmly welcomed Mendoza and told him that the ROC and Panama are expanding cultural and economic ties which can be seen by Panamanian President Ernesto Perez Balladarez's forthcoming visit to Taipei on Wednesday.

Mendoza said he is proud to serve in the post and said he will devote himself to developing cooperative ties between the two countries based on the existing strong foundation.

**Satellite Ground Station Planned for Australia**

*OW0909025695 Taipei CNA in English*  
*0111 GMT 9 Sep 95*

[By Benjamin Yeh]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Sept. 8 (CNA) — Taiwan plans to set up a ground control station in Perth, southwestern Australia, for Taiwan's first satellite, ROCSAT-1, which is slated to be launched in 1998, a ranking science affairs official said Friday.

"Perth should be an ideal site for the overseas backup ground station," said Hsu Chia-ming, chairman of the preparatory office for the National Space Program office, who recently returned from a visit to Australia.

He said that when Taiwan's ground station cannot pick up the signals transmitted from ROCSAT-1 due to poor weather, the planned Perth station will cut in.

Hsu said the station will be located in Perth's international space communications complex, where the European Space Agency (ESA) has already built ground stations. Hsu said he will write a letter to the ESA next week seeking its permission to set up a ground station within the complex.

The Maryland-based Alliedsignal Technical Services Corp., together with three other Maryland firms and

four Taiwan companies, have been awarded a US\$31.6 million contract by the National Science Council.

ROCSAT-1 is the first of three satellites Taiwan has planned in a US\$500 million project. The council plans to put three scientific and communications satellites in orbit by the year 2006.

ROCSAT-1 itself is being designed and manufactured by TRW Inc. of the United States at a cost of US\$61 million.

The satellite will carry three payloads to be used in a physics research program and the programs regard-

ing telecommunications research, and an ocean color-imaging system.

**Correction to Spokesman on Meeting Venue**  
**OW0709002595**

The following correction pertains to an item headlined "Spokesman on Venue" published in the 6 September China DAILY REPORT on page 82:

Column one, final paragraph, sentence three make read: ...interview with NEW YORK TIMES reporter Thomas... (correcting newspaper name).

## Hong Kong

**Activist Reported Assaulted by XINHUA Staff**  
*HK1109045695 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS*  
*in English 9-10 Sep 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chinese labour activist, Han Dongfang, was allegedly assaulted by officials of the New China News Agency (Xinhua) during a protest outside the de facto Chinese embassy yesterday.

Nine labour organisations, including the Christian Industrial Committee expressed outrage and condemned Xinhua officials for the rough tactics in a joint statement issued last night.

Police said Han went to the Xinhua office with seven other people to protest over last Saturday's fire in a Shunde factory, which killed 23 workers, and Beijing's handling of the international conference on women. About 4.40 pm, Xinhua staff came out to close the gate when Han was inside the premises trying to hand in a petition, police said.

Protesters alleged that the Xinhua staff pushed and kicked Han to get him out.

During the scuffle, Han suffered injuries to his left hand and midriff.

A policewoman, who tried to stop the fight, was also injured in the neck and left arm.

Both were sent to Tang Shiu Kin Hospital where they were treated and discharged.

Han reported the incident to the police who classified the case as "alleged assault".

**TVB Expresses Regret Over Conference Incident**  
*OW0909155295 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1200 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[From the "News at 8:00" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tight Chinese security has again stolen the spotlight from the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing. This morning, a TVB television crew was detained for a few hours after filming a human rights petition.

Chinese security guards were nervous as a group of women was about to hand in more than a million signatures. They were calling for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights. The TVB crew was recording the event with the rest of the news media. When our cameraman tried to get a shot from a different angle, he was confronted.

Our journalist, cameraman, and soundman were dragged away and bundled into an unmarked vehicle. Other

cameramen, after seeing and trying to record what was happening, were pushed around. The crew was taken into the van and told they would be detained because the cameraman had hit a Chinese security agent. The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA — XINHUA) claimed a cameraman with TVB hit a Chinese staffer on his head, chest, and back with his tripod and video camera. But, in fact, the crew was not carrying a tripod at all. The NCNA said after receiving criticism and education, the cameraman, Au-yeung Cham, admitted having hit the staffer and apologized to the staffer he had hit. The three were held for more than an hour. In the end, the two sides agreed to be more cooperative in future.

The Chinese president of the women's conference said in Beijing that security is necessary in order that the conference can run smoothly.

[Begin recording in Mandarin] This incident took place outside the conference venue. As I understand it, the incident has been settled satisfactorily [yuan man jie jue]. [end recording]

TVB issued a statement saying: With regard to the incident involving three members of our news team in Beijing today, Television Broadcasts Limited would like to clarify that our journalists have no intention to hit anyone at any time, and that we regret that the incident took place.

**Zhou Nan Speaks on Hong Kong Shipping Status**  
*OW0909141995 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in English 0506 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, September 7 (CNS) — Hong Kong will not only maintain but also improve its status as an international shipping centre, said the Director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency Zhou Nan.

Mr. Zhou made his remarks in a speech delivered at a luncheon held by the Hong Kong Shipowners Association Ltd. today. The association represents the vast majority of Hong Kong shipowners who manage a fleet of some 1,200 ocean-going vessels with a deadweight of 70 million tons. Some 210 companies, with vessels registered in 32 jurisdictions, belong to the association.

The Director pointed out that shipping together with financial services and trade were regarded as the backbone of the territory's economy. Mr. Zhou praised Hong Kong as having one of the three best harbours in the world. The territory is well known for its modern port facilities and sound management. Hong Kong was and continues to be the world's leading container handler.



Shipping has the territory's development as a centre for finance and trade. [sentence as received] The shipping sector was a major beneficiary of China's economic reforms and open-door policy.

Speaking of the prospects for Hong Kong's shipping industry, Mr. Zhou stressed that the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region provided the right economic and trade conditions as well as a legal system for the territory to maintain itself as an international shipping centre. He added that Hong Kong would remain a free port after 1997 when the territory will revert to the mainland. Mr. Zhou was convinced that it would be difficult for any other regional destination to usurp Hong Kong's role.

Mr. Zhou said that Hong Kong would still be regarded as a hub of international shipping. It would not be replaced by mainland coastal cities nor by other places mainly due to the variety of favourable factors. Hong Kong enjoys a good geographical location, fine natural conditions, benefits from economic development on the mainland, business strength resulting from being an international shipping, financial and trade centre, efficient of port service and advanced shipping management. The Director was convinced that competition would further enhance Hong Kong's shipping industry.

Mr. Zhou pointed out that as Hong Kong's shipping business was closely related to the mainland's economic development, the territory would greatly benefit from being a re-export port for the mainland's mushrooming foreign trade.

#### XINHUA on Zhou's Speech

OW1109040295 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0202 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In his speech delivered at the Hong Kong Ship-Owners Association luncheon on 7 September, Xinhua News Agency Hong Kong Branch Director Zhou Nan pointed out that Hong Kong's status as an international shipping center would not be weakened but rather would be further strengthened.

Zhou Nan said: Hong Kong has become an international shipping center drawing world attention and is reputedly one of the three best harbors in the world, with its modernized port facilities and management enjoying world fame and the volume of containers handled ranking first in the world for many years. Hong Kong's shipping industry has made significant contributions to the development of the Hong Kong economy as a whole. Zhou Nan said: Hong Kong is a shipping center, a financial center, and a trade center. These are called the main pillars of Hong Kong economy and

are interdependent, mutually reinforcing, and thriving together.

Zhou Nan said: Hong Kong's status as an international center was formed precisely at the time when mainland China started implementing its reform and opening-up policy, and Hong Kong's foreign trade registered the fastest growth. Compared with the early 80's, Hong Kong's entrepot trade volume at present has increased by more than 3,000 percent, whereas its oceangoing transport volume has increased by over 300 percent, and the proportion of transport service, with shipping at the core, to the local GNP has more than doubled. In addition, fine shipping and port services have facilitated the development of Hong Kong's intangible trade.

Concerning the development prospects of Hong Kong's shipping industry, Zhou Nan said: In the days to come, the fundamental factors shaping Hong Kong's status as a shipping center in the past will not be weakened but rather be strengthened continuously. 1. Hong Kong's status as a financial center, a trade center, and a shipping center is safeguarded by the Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR]. Post-1997 Hong Kong will still be an incomparable free port; 2. The existing operational and management system of shipping industry will be kept by the SAR, and according to the Basic Law, the SAR will also be able to lay down its own rules on the concrete functions and responsibilities of shipping industry. Privately run shipping and related enterprises and privately run container terminals will continue to operate freely.

On the question of whether or not Hong Kong's position would be replaced by mainland ports, Zhou Nan said: With its superior geographical location, fine natural conditions, vast expanse of economic hinterland, great strength by possessing three interconnected centers, and highly efficient port services and advanced shipping management, Hong Kong will still play a pivotal role in international shipping, which cannot be replaced by other coastal mainland cities or ports of other countries and regions. He believed that competition will give impetus to further development and modernization of Hong Kong's shipping industry. He said this kind of competition is not new to Hong Kong shipping circles because, from the very beginning, Hong Kong's shipping industry grew up amid competition.

Zhan Nan said: According to the Hong Kong Port Authority's estimate, by 2011 the total handling capacity of Hong Kong port will register a huge increase of 300 percent and the annual container-handling capacity will also rise from 9.2 million to 32 million standard containers. At that time, Hong Kong, as a major transshipment port, will definitely reap greater benefits

from the growth and its status as an international shipping center will never be weakened. He said that post-1997 Hong Kong harbor will still be as busy as today.

**Leader Hopes for Pro-Beijing Election Results**

*BK0809051795 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0151 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[Report by Robert MacPherson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Sept 8 (AFP) — How much China tinkers with Hong Kong's electoral system after 1997 will depend on how well its friends do in the final polls to be held under British rule, a leader of the local pro-Beijing camp says.

Tsang Yok-sing, chairman of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong (DAB), personally doubts that pro-Beijing candidates, including those from his party, will sweep the Legislative Council elections on September 17.

In fact, he thinks the Democratic Party and its allies, who are critical and suspicious of Beijing in the run-up to Chinese rule in 1997, have been making some gains among voters.

But in an interview, Tsang said a healthy showing by pro-Beijing hopefuls could go a long way towards reassuring the Chinese government that Hong Kong's political system works best if left alone.

"A lot will really depend on the results of these elections and people's perception of these results," Tsang said.

If the pro-Beijing camp does well, "then we can try to convince the Chinese government that there's nothing to fear about this election system.... It will open up a number of very interesting possibilities, actually."

The September 17 polls are the most important since Governor Chris Patten unveiled his electoral reform plan in October 1992 without Beijing's prior approval, sending Sino-British relations into a tailspin.

China insists it will dissolve the 60-seat Legislative Council — which debates and approves government policy — on the day it takes back Britain's last major overseas possession on July 1, 1997.

But it has yet to determine how it would replace Patten's reforms, which has Hong Kongers casting ballots not only for local representatives, but also for seats reserved for particular sectors of the economy and society.

China is taking back Hong Kong under a "one country, two systems" scheme that promises the territory a "high degree of autonomy" as well as its capitalist way of life for at least 50 years.

It is keenly monitoring the election through a special unit at its de facto consulate in Hong Kong, the local branch of the Xinhua News Agency. The unit was set up after a landslide win by pro-democracy forces in the 1991 legislative polls.

Nearly half the 138 candidates this time around either belong to the DAB or the pro-Beijing Federation of Trade Unions, or have good relations with the Chinese government.

But Tsang, an educator who is widely respected as one of the most articulate pro-Beijing figures in Hong Kong, rejects any suggestion that his group takes marching orders from China.

"Naturally, the Chinese government is interested in the way the campaign is going, and in the results of the election. But what sort of actual, useful support can they give to individual candidates or parties?" he said.

If China were to do so, he said, it would "backfire" and cause voters to sympathize with rival candidates.

"I don't need them to declare their support for me in public, because people know who we are," he said. "We're not called pro-China for nothing."

With the handover 662 days away, as of Friday, Tsang believes many voters will consider supporting the DAB as a "moderate" voice that can do business with Beijing.

Tsang sits on the Preliminary Working Committee, a select group chaired by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that is making strategic preparations for the handover.

"We tell people that we have a very good dialogue with China, a very good dialogue with the Hong Kong government, and that we work from the grassroots," he said.

**Poll Shows Lack of Enthusiasm for Elections**

*HK1109072295 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 11 Sep 95 p 5*

[By Chris Yeung and Lok Wong]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Electors are less enthusiastic about voting in the Legislative Council (Legco) elections on Sunday than they were in the last such poll four years ago, according to a survey.

In a poll commissioned by the South China Morning Post, Asian Commercial Research (ACR) found 19.4 per cent of electors said they would definitely vote. During the poll of 527 registered voters, carried out between Tuesday and Thursday last week, respondents were asked about their intention to vote and their



preference in candidates. An August 24-26 survey of 500 respondents showed 16.3 percent would definitely turn up at the polls. Despite the slight increase, the latest figure was still lower than the 29.4 percent who said in an August 1991 survey they would vote in that September's poll. The percentage of people who said they were "fairly likely" to vote, however jumped from 9.6 per cent last month to 19.5 per cent in last week's survey.

Speaking yesterday at a parade to urge people to vote, Boundary and Election Commission chairman Justice Woo Kwok-hing said it did not matter if voters did not know the candidates as long as they read the election materials and voted. He said he would vote even though he did not know the names of all the candidates. He declined to predict the turnout, saying it was meaningless to do so.

Director of Home Affairs Shelley Lau Lai-kuen was more upbeat, saying she was optimistic voter turnout would reach 40 per cent — one percentage point more than 1991. "I am hoping, with some confidence, it will break out of the 30 per cent range," she said.

But ACR director David Bottomley said: "The increased enthusiasm over the last two weeks now suggests a turnout of 31.5 per cent." He said his estimate might be too high because experience showed those who became enthusiastic as the election drew near did not always vote.

Given the number of eligible voters has increase from 1.92 million to 2.5 million, an estimated 31.5 per cent turnout represents about 800,000 votes.

According to the latest survey, the Democratic Party is still leading by a big margin, and is expected to win 49 per cent of votes cast. This is followed by the independents (18.3 percent). The pro-China Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kon (DAB) and the Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood (ADPL) are both tipped to get 12.9 per cent while the Liberal Party may gain only 2.2 per cent.

Of the 20 geographical constituencies, Mr Bottomley expected the Democrats to win 11. The DAB's Cha Yuen-han and Cheung Hon-chung, and Liberal Party chairman Allen Lee Peng-fei are likely to break the Democrats' monopoly. The battles of the DAB's Tsang Yok-sing and the ADPL's Bruce Liu Sing-lee and Yeung Sum against Cheng Kai-nam were the most unpredictable, he said. Independents Christine Loh Kung-wai, Emily Lau Wai-hing and Andrew Wong Wang-fat are also tipped to win.

#### **Editorial Views Future Hong Kong Economy**

*HK1109045895 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 9 Sep 95 p 12*

[Editorial: "View From Beijing"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's next set of formal economic plans, which are now being drawn up, will provide important signposts for Hong Kong's future. They will amount to an explicit reassurance that the Hong Kong and mainland economies will be separate after 1997 — confirming the assumptions underlying the concept of one country, two systems.

Although the performance of each economy is increasingly tied in with the other, the relationship continues to be one of mutual benefit, not one in which the Chinese economy is destined to swamp and eventually swallow Hong Kong's. Despite the prediction of the American free market guru, Professor Milton Friedman, that the yuan will eventually replace the Hong Kong dollar, there is little evidence that either the Chinese or the Hong Kong authorities are thinking along these lines. A separate, convertible currency backed with substantial reserves, and under the guidance of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, is of long-term benefit to China.

The economies of southern China and Hong Kong are integrated at many levels. But in theory, at least, Beijing understands (as Guangdong and Shenzhen have long understood in practice) that distinct currencies, independent monetary policy and different market functions are the best guarantee Hong Kong will continue to contribute to China's prosperity for decades to come. This is why the Basic Law drafters gave the future Special Administrative Region (SAR) the power to formulate its own monetary, financial and fiscal policies.

Nevertheless, at a time when confidence is in a trough, the territory can take heart that Beijing's commitment to the separate development of the two economies is set out explicitly in the drafts of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the economic blueprint for 1996 to 2010.

#### **Best Partner**

A draft of a joint planning report paints a positive picture of Hong Kong's role. It looks to the territory to continue to act as a bridge between much of China and the world and to be China's best partner in development. Here lies the best guarantee for the territory: that the view from Beijing is of a strong, outward-looking Hong Kong contributing uniquely to the mainland.

What China understands with its head, however, is not necessarily what it understands with its heart. The long-term development blueprint warns that only the correct



implementation of the Basic Law will provide the political environment to allow Hong Kong to flourish as a financial and business centre. But the Basic Law is a broader document and the economic and legal provisions are critical to Hong Kong's future success, as well as the political aspects.

Guarantees of the validity of contracts and the statements of the SAR's policy-making powers are as much part of the future constitution as the chapters on the legislature and the relationship with the central Government.

For the future to be assured, those who will be responsible for the implementation of China's plans, and for day-to-day dealing with Hong Kong, need to be as informed and committed as the central planners. They must share the vision of Hong Kong as a thriving (but different) contributor to the mainland economy.

#### Local Fears

The announcement that China has finished drafting the law on the stationing of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] in Hong Kong raises a similar concern. The vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, Liu Huaqing, has said the troops will undergo a careful selection process, will have to obey local and mainland laws, will be forbidden to interfere with the local affairs of Hong Kong and are taught to understand the laws and social situation here. That is encouraging.

Again, the most important guarantee Hong Kong could ask for will be that local PLA commanders share their superiors' desire to reassure the territory. Allowing Hong Kong people to visit the troops before they are stationed here will help calm local fears and must be welcomed.

Over the next two years, Hong Kong people will continue to look for signs that China understands local worries. The reaffirmation of economic independence and the draft military law provide reassurance of China's awareness.

Beijing — and its emissaries here — should work to live up to these promises. For now, the promises will boost confidence: they are important for morale in a territory where confidence is one of the keys to success.

#### Editorial Views Preparatory Committee, Government

HK1109045795 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS  
in English 9-10 Sep 95 p 10

[Editorial: "Now Is the Time To Listen, China"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chinese government has said, with its customary lack of diplomacy, that it

does not need the present Hong Kong Government to assist the preparatory committee in preparing for the establishment of the special administrative region (SAR). Help offered by the Governor, Chris Patten, in the lead-up to the transition will not be necessary, a Chinese official scornfully declared.

What worries the executive councillor Professor Felice Lieh-Mak is the lack of information about the committee's role, and she has urged Britain to seek more details from China. In the unlikely event that these will be forthcoming, Lieh-Mak believes the British will be in a better position to offer practical help if and where it is required.

China is adamant it needs no assistance, perhaps because with its old, entrenched mistrust of Perfidious Albion, it suspects this is a thinly veiled scheme to influence events after the transition.

Even if this were the case, that is no reason to spurn the offer out of hand. The committee confronts an unprecedented task. It will oversee the change of sovereignty, and there are no blueprints anywhere on the planet for what it is called upon to do. It will have immense power and influence, but absolutely no experience. No counsel it is able to summon should be discounted.

A wise man never refuses to listen to advice. He may not need to heed it, but he will not decline the chance to hear what others have to tell.

According to the Chinese official, the committee will comprise 150 members; 60 per cent from Hong Kong, the rest from China. The Chinese contingent is likely to be made up of a haphazard collection of provincial officials who can provide an acceptable reason to sit in.

What the Hong Kong Government can offer is background knowledge about a multiplicity of issues concerned with the administration of the territory. It is simply not credible that the preparatory committee's motley assortment of talents, no matter how well versed in administration on their home ground, will have the insight or grasp of Hong Kong's affairs to have no need of outside advice.

We are not suggesting that the Hong Kong Government should have a role in setting up the new SAR, or have a say as to how it should be done. This is China's business. But it is also history in the making. Taiwan would like to have a seat on the committee to see how the "one country, two systems" policy will work. This is a controversial proposal, and it is equally unlikely to be received with enthusiasm by Beijing.

The proposal is neither unreasonable nor irrational. By watching events in Hong Kong, Taiwan can better understand what is entailed in reunification. Imaginatively handled, it might even make Taiwan enthusiastic for the idea.

In the interests of a smooth transition, and as a means of allaying the natural concerns of the population, the project should be embarked upon with goodwill, sensitivity to the feelings of those whose lives will be irreversibly changed, and a willingness to admit that this is a venture into the unknown.

Only a fool thinks he has nothing to learn from others.

#### **Software Pirates Unfazed by Recent Raids**

*HK1109072095 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Sep 95 p 1*

[By Larry Campbell]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong's software pirates appear to be thumbing their noses at local authorities by openly selling illegal copies of some of the latest computer programs to go on the market, and in one case a program that has yet to be released anywhere in the world.

A CD-ROM containing 11 top programs estimated to be worth more than \$30,000 was selling last week for \$100 at shops in Hennessy Road, Hong Kong Island's version of Shamshuipo's notorious Golden Shopping Arcade. The CD-ROM, titled "95 Collections", contained the recently released Windows 95 operating system from software giant Microsoft, plus 10 other programs, five by Microsoft. Other CD-ROMs selling for \$80 contained pirated copies of programs such as CorelDraw 6, officially introduced to Hong Kong only last week, and a host of other applications.

Last month, many of these same shops were refusing to sell pirated software following raids carried out by Customs and Excise Department officials to coincide with the Windows 95 launch. The Business Software Alliance, the United States-based group championing

the rights of some of the world's largest software companies, was claiming a major victory in its fight against piracy in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, sales of original copies of Windows 95 were brisk.

Last week, however, the situation had returned to normal. One shop in Hennessy Road was doing booming business selling the pirated 95 Collections CD-ROMs while a few doors away, a store selling genuine software was deserted. Among the programs on the CD-ROM is Microsoft Visual Basic version 4.0 for Windows 95, a programming tool that will not be released until September 21. This program alone is in great demand among software developers and costs thousands of dollars.

"Microsoft is aware there have been compilations such as (the 95 Collections CD-ROM)," Microsoft Hong Kong spokesman Martha Benson said. Hong Kong was now widely viewed in the international software industry as the world centre for piracy, a reputation that was hurting business in the territory, she said. Ms Benson said Microsoft was unaware of exactly how an unreleased version of a program such as Visual Basic version 4.0 could have been copied by pirates a full two weeks before its launch but suggested copies might have been made by software developers or programmers testing the product with Microsoft. The Hong Kong authorities were working with the Business Software Alliance to curb piracy, she said. Local representatives of the Business Software Alliance were unavailable for comment yesterday.

The intellectual property investigation support division of the Customs and Excise Department expressed an "interest" in the case when it was brought to its attention yesterday afternoon but said it needed information about the shops selling the pirated software before it could take any action.

The Business Software Alliance estimates the international software industry loses US\$15 billion (HK\$116 billion) annually to pirates every year.

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